FBIS DAILY REPORT

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*Eastern Europe*

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## CHERNENKO ANSWERS PRAVDA QUESTIONS ON ARMS RACE

### Imperative To Halt Race

LD082108 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] In replies he gave to PRAVDA, Konstantin Chernenko has outlined the Soviet position concerning Soviet-American relations, disarmament topics, and the conditions for stabilizing peace.

The world situation is not improving, the CPSU general secretary stated, because the U.S. Government continues to place military power to the fore; it strives for military supremacy; and wants to force its own system on others. With regard to the main issues there are no signs of a favorable change in U.S.-Soviet relations. This is borne out by the continuation of the deployment of missiles in Western Europe and by the insistence on the more recent U.S. nuclear programs.

Chernenko again stressed that the USSR is ready to negotiate; a realistic road leading to talks would open up as soon as Washington and its NATO allies took steps to reinstate the situation that existed before the deployment of the missiles. Moscow, seeing the dangers of armament in space, suggested a prohibition of arms in space, but the U.S. President recently announced that he does not intend to make an agreement on this point. After the Soviet proposal to ban chemical weapons, Washington now promises its own version and yet at the same time it has developed a program to modernize this form of weaponry.

The topic of one question was those views which assert that the USSR allegedly did not want to agree with the Americans at this moment, but would wait for the result of the presidential election.

The CPSU general secretary said in his reply: Moscow pursues a policy of principles and not a policy of changing seasons. It wishes to maintain normal and stable relations with the United States, as always, on the basis of equal security and noninterference. Relations were normal when the U.S. leadership approached U.S.-Soviet relations in a responsible manner, and this also had an effect on the world situation. However, relations deteriorated when these [as heard] were lacking.

The arms race must be halted, so that the world does not have to live in fear for peace. To achieve this, however obstacles placed in the path of arms limitation and reduction have to be abolished in practice. Confidence has to be increased and mutually advantageous cooperation has to be developed.

In addition to this, joint efforts are needed; for example, an undertaking that the nuclear powers will not be first to use this weapon and that they will freeze their nuclear arsenals. This demands political determination. The USSR is ready to cooperate with any state so as to end all tensions and to terminate military conflicts in the world, Konstantin Chernenko stressed in his replies to PRAVDA's questions.

### U.S. Relies on Force

LD082238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Today's PRAVDA publishes replies by Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the paper's questions. One of them concerns an assessment of the current situation in the world.

Konstantin Chernenko stated that it continues to be very dangerous, as Washington continues to stake on military force, on the attainment of military superiority, and on imposing its will on other peoples. If peaceful rhetoric is heard from Washington, then even with the best of intentions one cannot find in it the least trace of readiness to support these words with practical moves, the Soviet leader said. He also stated that if the United States and other NATO states take steps leading to the restoration of the situation prior to the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will not leave it without response. Such is the realistic road toward negotiations.

Profound Analysis

AU091135 Sofia BTA in English 1104 GMT 9 Apr 84

["Tension Comes From the White House" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA commentator Khristo Radev) -- The profound and comprehensive analysis of the extremely complicated international situation is typical of Mr Chernenko's replies carried in the PRAVDA. Openly and very clearly the secretary general of the CC of the CPSU points to the main reasons and those responsible for the steadily heightening tension. The well sustained and indisputable arguments given there unmask the attempts by President Reagan's government at covering its aggressive intentions leading to an ever greater confrontation, its drive to enforce the U.S. military and strategic superiority on the globe, with equilibristic verbosity.

One of the main signs in this respect is the attitude to the problem of halting the arms race. All actions of the White House, Mr Chernenko stresses, do not correspond to the task of halting the arms race at all.

Irrespective of the deliberately provocative and challenging conduct of the United States, the USSR again expressed its readiness for negotiations. But this can only be possible if the United States and NATO restore the situation which existed before the start of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

The USSR stands for maximum reduction and limitation of all kinds of weaponry on equal basis. Its foreign political course is one of principle, consistency and is not influenced by ad hoc considerations. It is not after military superiority. But it will equally not allow any such superiority to be imposed on it.

As Mr Chernenko emphasizes, whenever the U.S. Government has shown realism and responsible approach in its relations with the USSR, a better atmosphere has also been created in the whole world. Today, too, the USSR favours the normal, stable relationship with the United States on the basis of equality, equal security and noninterference in home affairs.

Entirely Unexpected Statement

LD081946 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1811 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 8 Apr (TANJUG) -- Soviet party leader Konstantin Chernenko has denied that there is any justification for "the allusions about some calculations" in Moscow in connection with U.S. presidential elections. Chernenko has confirmed that the USSR wishes "normal and stable relations" with the United States, "relations based on parity, equal security, and noninterference in internal affairs."

This statement by the head of the Soviet Party, entirely unexpected, has been made immediately prior to the CPSU Central Committee Plenum due to be held on Tuesday and of the first session of the new USSR Supreme Soviet which is to meet the day after. Chernenko accused the United States of deliberately blocking the possibilities for negotiations and agreement with the USSR in all the areas, ranging from Euromissiles and strategic arms to antisatellite and chemical weapons.

Chernenko assessed that there are no signs in the U.S. stance of readiness "to translate rhetoric into practical steps." He added that in Soviet-U.S. direct contacts "there are no signs whatsoever of any positive changes" in the U.S. stance.

COMMENTS ON PRESIDENT REAGAN'S GEORGETOWN SPEECH

Big-Power Philosophy

LD061804 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] President Reagan made a speech today in which he decided to expound the principles of his foreign policy. It was a summary of his actions and intentions and a reiteration of the big-power philosophy. He admitted that many people are living in fear of nuclear war but responded with a renewed declaration of peace through strength. He spoke about readiness for dialogue with adversaries but stressed the expansion of his arsenal. He mentioned the need to reduce the risk of an outbreak of war but rejected a nuclear arms freeze.

Propagandistic Purpose

LD062205 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The statements and speeches by President Reagan are assessed at present both as expounding current American policy and as remarks calculated for the coming elections. Without a doubt, the series of speeches the U.S. President made in New York was of this second, electoral, type. The most important has to be deemed the one he gave today at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown. For this was to a large degree his response to the criticism his policies are encountering, both abroad and in Congress. The President's speech did not introduce any new elements. He maintained his previous stance as far as disarmament dialogue is concerned; he had nothing new to offer. He ruled out the possibility of a suspension of the implementation of plans to deploy new missiles in Western Europe, while he termed an arms freeze -- a postulate supported by millions of Americans -- an unverifiable and destabilizing concept. Here is our Washington correspondent Maksymilian Berezowski:

[Berezowski] (?He boasted) of the increase in American arms and intelligence activity, and criticized isolationism -- which in this context means a readiness for military intervention abroad. The President said a great deal about dialogue with the USSR but offered no compromise solutions. Thus the speech was all the more propagandistic in purpose. The election appeal mainly comprised a call to the Democrats in Congress to support his foreign and military policy in full, namely, to help their opponent win the elections. The throwing out of eloquent offers with little meaning in America itself or abroad is a common component of an election campaign. [end Berezowski]

One of the basic theses of this speech that deserves attention is the following sentence: Deterrence [odstraszenie] has been and will be the foundation of the policy of national security aimed at protecting liberty and preserving peace.

Further, the deterrence the United States has at its disposal is sufficiently powerful to create chances of dialogue leading to a reduction in the arms that carry the threat of large-scale destruction. It is hard to believe so much illogicality can be packed into two sentences of such relative brevity -- or perhaps one should say, so much demagoguery reflecting the big-power policies of Washington. The aim, please note, is obviously peace and freedom. The main means of achieving this goal, however, is deterrence -- namely, the element of military force as the basis for dialogue with the East! Yet this dialogue is in tatters, in the worst impasse for many years because of Reagan's very policy of the position of strength. But the President seems not to have noticed this. This dialogue, he promises, will result in a reduction of the death-dealing weapons. Such is the philosophy of this speech.

A resolute no to the opponents of the deployment of missiles in Western Europe; a resolute no to the proponents of scrapping the MX 10-warhead missile program. Reagan warns those Congressmen critical of military aid to Latin American regimes that such an attitude -- and I quote -- can only encourage the enemies of democracy who are determined to destroy us. Reagan uses a different trick for the critics of the U.S. military engagement in Lebanon. We have created the bases for stabilization there, he says, as if the Marines really had contributed to the achievement of a truce of dubious value. To sum up: We have heard it all before from the lips of the U.S. President. It is hard to understand why Larry Speakes, White House spokesman, billed this speech as so tremendously important.

## U.S. Policy Destroying Detente

LD062142 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2010 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan made his third speech this week today. This time he spoke at the Center for Strategic and International Studies in Washington. His speech is generally (?seen) as a sort of foreign policy platform for the election campaign. [Name indistinct] reports from Washington.

As usual, the President's speech was packed with words like idealism, patriotism, democracy, justice, and so on. But lying behind the dazzling packaging is a policy aimed at destroying all the results of the process of detente and at further aggravating the arms race. Peace through strength is not just a slogan, President Reagan said, it is a fact, and the United States will not renounce this principle. Reagan defended the stationing of new U.S. medium-range weapons in Western Europe. The expansion of new strategic weapons systems will also go ahead. For this the President demanded a defense budget of corresponding size. The administration is not just concerned with new chemical weapons, which the President already called for at his press conference on Wednesday, but above all it wants the go-ahead for arms in outer space. Yesterday evening well-known U.S. scientists and military experts warned against the consequences of such a step. Physicists Henry Kendal, Richard Garvin and Carl Sagan, and military expert Admiral (Noel Gayler), described the President's plans for a star war as a dangerous illusion. They called on the administration to give up this irresponsible policy. The treaty systems with the Soviet Union, such as SALT II and the treaty banning antiballistic weapons must not be put at risk, they said.

The President, however, was deaf to such warnings and to the critics of the U.S. policy of interference in the internal affairs of other peoples. On the contrary, Ronald Reagan criticized the congressmen for not unanimously supporting the policy of the big stick in Central America and for warning against a new Vietnam adventure. Neither did the President draw any lessons in his speech from the fiasco of the U.S. intervention in Lebanon; on the contrary he threatened new U.S. actions in the Middle East. Nobody should assume that the United States lets itself be affected by setbacks.

If one follows what the U.S. President says and what Secretary of State George Shultz declared earlier, it appears that the administration itself is not to blame for the foreign policy failures, but Congress. This sounds (?embarrasingly) like the myth of the stab in the back, and a further historical parallel presents itself. In today's speech Ronald Reagan demanded greater presidential power in the deployment of troops. The deployment of military might must be a [word indistinct] part of U.S. foreign policy, the President said. For which further adventures does the President want to have authorization? This question arises in that Reagan's speech today is generally understood as a program for a second presidential office.

Military Aid Stressed

LD062005 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan has stressed that both direct and indirect military aid must remain the basis for U.S. foreign policy. Through this passage in his speech at Georgetown University in Washington he has unequivocally confirmed the main principle of U.S. aggressive foreign policy. High-ranking officials of the U.S. Administration described Reagan's speech beforehand as a major one and as an election platform of the Republican Party. They also excluded before the speech the possibility that the President would initiate any change in his foreign policy.

Evading Agreement Obligations

LD071005 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Commentary by Vaclav Kvasnicka]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan has given great credit to NATO for 35 years of peace in Europe and described his government's policy as an outstanding contribution toward resurrecting U.S. prestige in the world. The U.S. President is not stating these points by chance. True, his words smack of preelection campaigning, but more than that, they are addressed, above all, to U.S. and world public opinion to camouflage the ambitious, militaristic policy of his government.

But what outstanding results is Reagan referring to when it has been precisely under his rule that not a single agreement with the USSR has been concluded to make the world more secure and to stabilize the peoples' peace and security? On the contrary, Reagan has made sure to gradually eliminate much of what had been achieved in relations with the USSR before he came to office.

The U.S. paper THE WASHINGTON POST recently reported that the United States is prepared, from the end of next year, to stop adhering to the strategic weapons limitations previously agreed by the USSR and the United States. The U.S. State Department statement indicates that the U.S. Government wants to officially announce its decision at a time when testing of the seventh nuclear submarine Trident starts.

Launching of this submarine, equipped with 24 nuclear missiles, would mean exceeding the limit set by the temporary agreement on a number of measures on the limitation of offensive nuclear weapons of 1972 and by SALT II of 1979 which was not ratified because of the United States. Washington is evading its agreement obligations to be able to escalate the arms race. Only this week, the United States took several steps in this direction.

At the session of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group in Turkey, the U.S. defense secretary used the hackneyed phrase about the alleged Soviet military threat to exert pressure on his West European partners not to ease off in the present militaristic course. He insisted on the continuation of the deployment of the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. In this direction, together with some other colleagues, he exerted strong pressure on the Netherlands, which has so far not given its agreement to the deployment of 48 U.S. cruise missiles. The degree of pressure can be seen also by the fact that the Netherlands and Greece refused to identify with the adopted conclusions of this NATO session.

President Reagan resorted to a transparent trick on Wednesday, in an attempt to mask the military aims of the U.S. Government. At a press conference in Washington he hypocritically claimed that the United States favors a worldwide ban on chemical weapons. Immediately afterwards, however, he asked the U.S. Congress for the assignment of further financial means for the research and production of chemical weapons. Evidently, Reagan underestimates the world public, if he thinks that it will digest his so-called declarations of good will to reach disarmament and renew dialogue with the USSR. He probably realizes that the peoples of the world do not want to reconcile themselves to the interruption of disarmament talks with the USSR. That is why he tries to blame their failure on the USSR.

In Western Europe, as well as in the United States itself, sincere voices calling for a renewal of Soviet-U.S. talks are becoming stronger. They have been joined by the representatives of Socialist International with an appeal to the heads of governments, signatories of the Helsinki Final Act of 1975, ot struggle to halt dangerous developments in the world and to resume dialogue between the USSR and the United States. Konstantin Chernenko, the highest USSR party representative, stressed in his answer to their appeal this week that the USSR is for the renewal of the talks, but it must be a honest and relevant dialogue aimed at working out agreements that would correspond to the principle of equality and equal security. As far as the talks on the limitation of strategic arms in Europe are concerned, they can be resumed provided the main obstacle is eliminated, the obstacle being the new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. It is regrettable that neither Reagan's government nor the session of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group reacted to the initiatives of the Warsaw Pact states, aimed at eliminating the threat of nuclear war and halting the arms race. It is precisely a positive reaction of the representatives of the NATO countries to these proposals and conclusions of the appropriate agreements that could initiate a real breakthrough in the entire international situation and change it for the better.

## Reagan's Good Faith Doubted

LD081257 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1030 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Jiri Cebrovsky commentary]

[Excerpt] According to experts there are about 5,000 man-made satellites in space around the earth. That is a considerable amount of traffic. At this moment the world is eagerly following the flight of the joint Soviet-Indian crew which has become part of the space traffic, and many people ask questions about the future of space, or more precisely man in space. This is a provocative question in its own way. The Soviet-Indian flight is another step toward uncovering the secret of space, and at the same time it is proof of possible cooperation between people of different states and of differing political outlooks and views. It is also a question with another aspect, one which causes considerable concern. These 5,000 satellites, burned out rocket stages and other objects, make the area around the world tighter and therefore more dangerous.

It is impossible to dismiss the possibility of accidental collision, which would be tragic for the crew of a spaceship. And it is simply horrible that intentional collisions are being planned, that is, the planned destruction of space objects. On a smaller scale it is as if groups of armored trucks were to appear on the highways of this planet and ruthlessly and intentionally liquidated all vehicles, murdering the drivers and passengers. The authors of such a plan are the Pentagon's military experts: The U.S. Government publicizes and propagates this star wars. President Ronald Reagan delivered a report to Congress about the prepared positioning of antisatellite weapons in space. These so-called killers sent out from jet aircraft and space shuttles are intended to destroy enemy satellites, that is, Soviet satellites. The program for a swarm of miller satellites is part of the antimissile defense system of the United States, according to the American version. In reality it is an attempt to create some sort of shield under the protection of which it would be possible to begin a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union without repercussions. Not a defense, therefore, but a calculated plan of attack.

In defending war in space before Congress, Ronald Reagan used as an argument the line that the Soviet Union intends to militarize space, exactly like a thief shouting: Stop thief! In fact, it was the Soviet Union which proposed that no weapons whatsoever should be tested or deployed in space. At the same time it put forward a proposal to liquidate existing antisatellite systems and to prohibit new ones. The Soviet side also undertook not to be first to deploy any sort of antisatellite weapon in space while other states, including the United States, refrain from installing such systems in space. The White House did not even reply to this. It also ignored another proposal by the Soviet Union on signing an agreement prohibiting the use of force in space and the universe against the earth. The vision of profit is stronger than the most reasonable thought: That is the conclusion we must draw from Reagan's program of war in space. The export-of-arms fever to space proves this because for the American supermonopolies, space has become some sort of endless Klondike. Expenditure on the military space program in the United States is already growing 10 percent faster than the rest of the military budget, and that in itself has astronomical proportions.

Washington's plans for the deployment of antisatellite weapons in space violate the Soviet-American agreement on limiting antimissile defense systems and the temporary agreement about some measures for limiting strategic offensive weapons. Reagan's government thus quite intentionally aims at breaking these agreements, known as SALT, and in many cases it skirts these agreements.

On Friday the U.S. President spoke at the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. He did not specifically react to the State Department declaration that in 1985 the United States will no longer adhere to the SALT-I and SALT II agreements, but his words, and I quote: Military might must remain the basis of U.S. foreign policy, are significant and convincing and they again show that the truth about the United States' so-called willingness to renew talks with the Soviet Union about disarmament is that they are not interested in a serious and constructive dialogue but in bargaining from a position of strength, in forcing their dictate on the Soviet side. Finally, let us recall Reagan's statement from a slightly earlier date, which reads: As far as the SALT talks these agreements simply attempted to set limitations on the new arms which we could have.

Doubts about the United States' to begin dialogue with the Soviet Union are manifesting themselves more and more in the thoughts and words of even those politicians who were always warmly welcomed in the White House. Former West German chancellor, Helmut Schmidt, an advocate of the deployment of new U.S. offensive missiles in West Europe, declared in the United States Monday that 4 years ago he believed Reagan wanted to talk with the Russians, but now he has doubts about it. Schmidt said -- and this was seen as a snub in the White House -- that the United States' attempts to gain advantage over the Soviet Union threaten peace.

In spite of the meaningfully expressed agreement at the NATO nuclear group talks in the Turkish baths not far from Izmir -- where fact escaped like steam that U.S. Secretary Weinberger was accused of plans for building a space system of antimissile defense and a negative American attitude to talks with the Soviet Union about prohibiting antisatellite weapons with the Soviet Union -- observers at the Turkish talks noticed that Weinberger used a vocabulary comparable to that of a rich rancher reprimanding his cowboys.

Even Vice President Bush did not fare better. This week he spoke to West European journalists using a satellite television transmission. When asked how it is possible for President Reagan to declare in one breath that he is for the banning of all chemical weapons and at the same time to say that the United States will produce and store more chemical weapons -- including binary nerve gasses -- the man looked like a schoolboy who has forgotten his homework and was trying to convince the teacher that he lost his bookbag. The opinion was expressed in the United States that the Washington doctrine is based on a concept which allows for the possibility of nuclear war, which can be directed and which can be won. It is an opinion confirmed by Reagan's government every day, in spite of their assurances to the contrary. It has already been said that his faithful allies doubt Reagan's good faith for ensuring and defending world peace; voices can also be heard in the West today criticizing and warning against the dangerous policy of the White House.

## Unwilling To Change Stand

LD062049 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] The American President has confirmed that the United States does not want to change its stand either in matters of arms limitation or in East-West relations. In his speech at Georgetown University Reagan expounded that concurrent with armament limitation agreements, the United States must maintain its striking power. Following this he kept proving that the deployment of the medium-range missiles in Europe also serves arms limitation. Speaking about the crisis points of the world he pointed out that the United States is ready, with all its power, to protect the safety of oil transport in the Hormuz Strait in the Persian Gulf. At the same time he indicated that the American leadership intends to step in decisively if she sees her interests under threat in any other region of the world.

## DOYNOV RETURNS FROM FRG BUSINESS VISIT 8 APRIL

AU081331 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1300 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] On 8 April Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, and secretary of the Central Committee, returned from the FRG where he made a business visit which lasted several days.

### Talks in Hannover, Stuttgart

AU081849 Sofia BTA in English 1818 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Munich, April 8 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of the mechanical engineering was on a business visit to the FRG from April 2 through 8th. He visited the international technical fair in Hannover and had talks with a number of representatives of the business circles of the Federal Republic, among which was Mr Otto Wolf von Amerongen, chairman of the eastern committee, and Mr Bertold Beitz, general commissioner of "Krupp". Mr Ognyan Doynov visited also enterprises in Gueterslo, Stuttgart, Bielefeld and Munich.

In Stuttgart he met and had talks with Mr Lottar Spetz, prime-minsister of the Baden-Wuerttemberg province. Discussed were questions related to the trade and economic contacts as well as the possibilities for extending the economic cooperation between firms of Baden-Wuerttemberg and Bulgarian enterprises and organizations.

## BCP DELEGATION RETURNS FROM NORWAY, SWEDEN

AU061901 Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 6 Apr 84

["Party Contacts" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BTA) -- The delegation of the BCP which took part in the work of the 18th congress of the Norwegian Communist Party, returned to Bulgaria today. The delegation was received by Mr Hans Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party and met Mr Leveras, secretary general of the Norwegian Workers' Party.

The delegation also visited Stockholm where it had meetings with Mr Lars Werner, chairman of the Swedish Left Party-Communists, with Mr Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Swedish Workers' Communist Party and with Mr Schori, secretary on the international relations of the Swedish Social Democratic Party.

In the talks there were discussed questions related to the further development of the BCP's relations with the respective parties, as well as other questions of mutual interest.

## ZHIVKOV RECEIVES, AWARDS SOUTH AFRICAN CP LEADER

AU061403 Sofia BTA in English 1320 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia, April 6 (BA) -- The main topic of the talks between Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, and Mr Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the South African Communist Party, was the situation in Africa and the national liberation struggle of the peoples in the African south.

Laying emphasis on the fact that the disgraceful system of apartheid in the South African Republic [RSA] is the main threat to peace and security in this part of the world, the two party leaders decisively condemned the economic, political and military assistance which the U.S.A. and some of its NATO allies render to the racialist regime in Pretoria. They stated that in order to achieve their basic aim -- turning the South African Republic into a base for the counter-attacks of imperialism in Africa, the racists, patronized by the U.S. resort to a wide-ranging set of means: from overt military aggressions to economic diversions and political blackmail against the independent states in the African South.

During the talks which passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Moses Mabhida expressed their solidarity with the people of Namibia and their vanguard -- the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO). They declared themselves for the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Army of the South African Republic from the territory of the illegally occupied Namibia and for the immediate applying of Resolution 435 of the U.N.O. Security Council on the issue of Namibia independence.

The two party leaders expressed their conviction that the success of the African peoples in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, for independence and social progress is intimately related with the constantly growing strength of the socialist countries. Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Moses Mabhida appraised highly the relations between the BCP and the South African Communist party and expressed their wish for the further promotion and expansion of these relations. The South African party leader thanked the BCP and the Bulgarian people for the support they lend to the struggle against the regime of apartheid in the South African Republic.

After the talks Mr Todor Zhivkov presented Mr Moses Mabhida with the "People's Republic of Bulgaria Order" (First Grade) with which the State Council awards him for his service in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and apartheid.

## Zhivkov Speech

AU061510 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] As we have already reported, Comrade Todor Zhivkov presented the People's Republic of Bulgaria Order, First Class, to Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the South African Communist Party. While presenting the order Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that now, when the most aggressive imperialist circles headed by the United States are forcing mankind to face the realistic threat of a thermonuclear war, their allies, the racists of the Republic of South Africa, are trying through fascist methods and political machinations to save the system of apartheid in South Africa, which is doomed by history to failure. Under these circumstances, the activity of the South African Communist Party is of particular importance. Todor Zhivkov emphasized that the BCP and the Bulgarian people will be in solidarity, in the future as before, with the South African Communist party, with the people of South Africa, and with all enslaved peoples struggling for freedom, national independence, and social progress.

Comrade Moses Mabhida expressed cordial gratitude for this high prize. The great respect you showed for our party and people is a recognition of the great struggle which all oppressed people in our country are waging, he said. This is a struggle against the last stronghold of colonialism, one of the mainstays of fascism and Nazism that has survived.

Comrade Moses Mabhida was cordially congratulated by Comrades Milko Balev, Dimitur Stanishev, Kiril Zarev; Mitko Grigorov, deputy chairman of the State Council; and by high-ranking officials of the BCP Central Committee.

Following this, Comrade Todor Zhivkov gave a luncheon in honor of Comrade Moses Mabhida.

Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the South African Communist Party, also laid a wreath and paid honors to the sarcophagus of Georgi Dimitrov, thus expressing his deep respect for the immortal cause of the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people and eminent figure of the international communist and workers movement. Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, also attended the ceremony.

Mabhida Press Conference

AU061923 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Sofia April 6 (BTA) -- At present the situation in the South African Republic is characterized by an increase in the struggle for national liberation and social progress and by growing of the pressure on the racist regime; said Mr Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the South African Communist Party at a press conference here. Quite indicative in this respect is the concern on the part of the white racists who resort to not only brutal repressions but are also striving after compelling the neighbouring countries to cut the roads the fighters for liberation cross. The regime of apartheid in the South African Republic is ever more often resorting to the U.S. services which is striving to defend the rule of the white as well as the U.S. capital invested in that country.

The South African party leader said that the present complicated situation, the aggra--ating internal economic situation make it necessary for the regime to seek for new tactical moves. As an example Mr Mabhida pointed to the plan for the creation of a middle class of black population which is to play the role of a buffer between the bourgeoisie and the fighting people.

The new stage in which the struggle for national liberation and social progress entered, makes it necessary for the progressive forces in that country to be mobilized around the leaderships of the African National Congress and the Communist Party, and new cadres to be instructed -- this is how Mr Mabhida described in brief the future tasks facing the South African Communists.

In conclusion he gave high assessment to the practical and moral support Bulgaria and the other socialist countries render to the fighters for national independence.

DZHUROV ENDS TALKS IN ETHIOPIA, SIGNS AGREEMENT

AU071826 Sofia BTA in English 1752 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Addis Ababa, April 7 (BTA) -- Today the official and friendly visit of the Bulgarian military delegation, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defense ended.

Yesterday there were held the final talks between the military delegations of the two countries. Army General Dobri Dzhurov and Lieutenant-General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan, member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and minister of national defense, signed an agreement on strengthening the relations and cooperation between the armed forces of Ethiopia and Bulgaria. After the signing of this agreement Army General Dobri Dzhurov said: The documents we signed will become a basis for our future, ever deeper and all-round relations.

On his part Lieutenant-General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan said: Our combat friendship will be an example for the mutually advantageous cooperation between two fraternal peoples and their armies. Let these documents be a symbol of the beginning of our having making ourselves part to the socialist family. The Bulgarian military delegation visited the "Tatex" training centre.

An expression of the mutual friendly feelings between the Bulgarian People's Army and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia was the meeting of friendship at which Army General Dobri Dzhurov delivered a speech.

DZHUROV, LIBYAN GENERAL MEET, SIGN DOCUMENTS

AU081841 Sofia BTA in English 1820 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Tripoli, April 8 (BTA) -- At the invitation of the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, yesterday a Bulgarian military delegation, headed by Army General Dobrik Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence, arrived here on an official and friendly visit.

Today the official talks between the two military delegations began. General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir gave high assessment to the efforts made by Bulgaria's party and state leadership in support to the Libyan revolution and of Libya's anti-imperialist stand. He expressed the wish of the Libyan party to extend the cooperation with Bulgaria in all spheres of life, including the military one.

On his part Army General Dobri Dzhurov stressed that the cooperation between the two countries which is a traditional and fruitful one, has been given a new impetus after the regular meeting between Bulgaria and Libya's heads of state -- Mr Todor Zhivkov and Mr Mu'ammar al-Qadhdafi.

After the official talks which proceeded in a warm and cordial atmosphere and full unanimity of views on the questions discussed, Army General Dobri Dzhurov and General Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir signed corresponding documents.

VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU061126 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] A Vietnam delegation has arrived in our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee. The delegation is headed by Vo Van Kiet, Politburo member of the Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Committee. At Sofia airport the delegation was welcomed by Comrades Todor Bozhinov and Stanish Bonev.

ZHIVKOV CABLES CEAUSESCU EN ROUTE TO POLAND

AU050958 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 84 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania:

Flying over Socialist Romania on my way to the Polish People's Republic, I want to extend most cordial greetings to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to the fraternal Romanian people.

I also extend best wishes for increasingly greater successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your country and for constantly developing and strengthening friendship and cooperation between our neighboring and friendly countries and peoples in the interest of socialism, understanding, and peace in Europe and throughout the world. Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

YORDANOV RECEIVES SLOVAK CULTURE MINISTER

AU081457 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Apr 84 p 6

[Text] Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, received Miroslav Valek, minister of culture of Slovakia, in Sofia yesterday. They discussed opportunities for exapnding the two fraternal countries. Jaroslav Hejn, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON HUNGARIAN ANNIVERSARY

AU051909 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 4 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers:

Dearest comrades: On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, and on our own behalf, we convey to you and to the fraternal Hungarian people most sincere congratulations on the 39th anniversary of your liberation.

The working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria observe with great interest and attention, as well as greatly rejoice at the successes achieved by the industrious and talented Hungarian people under the MSZMP leadership. Socialist Hungary is a country with a strongly developed industry and agriculture, with a prospering culture, and great international prestige. It is our deep conviction that the tasks adopted by the 12th MSZMP Congress will be successfully implemented and that the Hungarian People's Republic will achieve greater, new successes in its development to the benefit of the fraternal Hungarian people and for the sake of the triumph of socialism. The Hungarian People's Republic is actively participating in the Warsaw Pact and CEMA organizations. Side by side with the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries your country is making its contribution to the unity of the socialist community, to detente, to the consolidation of peace, security, and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world.

We are pointing out our great satisfaction at the fact that Bulgarian-Hungarian relations and cooperation are developing in a dynamic and fruitful manner in all sectors of life. We, the Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people will do everything within our power for the further expansion and intensification of our two countries' relations in accordance with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. We are convinced that friendship and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Hungarian People's Republic represent contributions to the consolidation of the unity of socialist community countries, to the cause of peace and social progress throughout the world. On the occasion of your national holiday we wish you, dearest comrades, and all Hungarian people, even greater, new successes in building a developed socialist society.

SHULTZ REMARKS ON USE OF FORCE CRITICIZED

LD072212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The current U.S. foreign policy doctrine -- peace based on strength -- constitutes a serious threat to the whole world. The following commentary on this subject has been written by Michal Cermak:

There are moments when it does not make any sense to carry [word indistinct] George Shultz, head of American diplomacy, knows this well. This is why in Washington at the annual conference of the so-called Trilateral Commission of nongovernmental organizations he declared without any inhibitions: In order to protect American interests in the world, it is necessary to use force. This by now already experienced White House skirmisher knew why he could talk sincerely. This is because his listeners were leading representatives of the political and industrial circles of the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, that is those forces that hold the real power in Western countries. In any case, the annual conference of this exclusive community does not meet in order to discuss horse racing, how well their shares are doing on the stock exchange, or the weather at seaside resorts such as Acapulco. The purpose of their discussions is to set out a strategy and the means to regain lost positions in the world, and in particular to defeat the danger threatening their power -- expanding communism. This is why there is so much sincerity.

To illustrate the point he wanted to make, the U.S. secretary of state reached into his own repertoire when he asserted: Strength and diplomacy go hand in hand. He did not have to go far with convincing examples. In how to deal with the newly emerging progressive governments and the growing national liberation movements, it was quite enough to recall Grenada or diversionary actions waged against Nicaragua. The present U.S. Administration cannot, however, boast about successes alone; Shultz continued to be sincere. The withdrawal of the U.S. troops and those of other NATO countries from Beirut has created a complicated situation for Washington, making it much more difficult for the United States to assert U.S. vital interests in this area.

The vital interests of the United States -- such a hackneyed concept in asserting that country's imperialist ambitions. According to the White House, these interests are threatened practically everywhere. This allegedly justified U.S. interference in the internal affairs of other countries, its employment of pressure and aggression. It has created conditions for this. New arms programs, rapid deployment units, and specialized commandoes are to ensure military superiority.

As far as diplomacy is concerned, the White House has shifted without any inhibitions onto the positions of state terrorism. However, even this is not enough for Washington. The orientation toward strength in international relations calls for other steps: the trampling underfoot of international obligations, whether they be United Nations documents, documents of other international conferences, or bilateral treaties. The fact that the United States has made it impossible to continue in fundamental disarmament talks also belongs to the list of this aggressive policy.

George Shultz reaped applause at the annual conference of the real rulers of the capitalist world. At the same time, however, he gave an answer to the question of the worth of various would-be peacemaking declarations by the highest representatives of the United States and their alleged preparedness to negotiate.

## MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION VISITS CPCZ COMMITTEE

### Talks With Kapek

LD061442 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Antonin Kapek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and leading secretary of the Prague Communist Party Committee, today met a delegation from the Moscow Gorkom led by Secretary Igo Ponomarev.

Comrade Antonin Kapek acquainted the guests with the work of Prague party organizations in implementing the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and, in particular, of the latest sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee on scientific-technological development, services, and improving the quality of all work. He also informed the members of the Moscow delegation about the development of the Prague economy and about the contribution of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation not only in subway construction but also in the entire sphere of Prague industries and construction.

Igor Ponomarev, head of the Soviet delegation, expressed his thanks for the warm welcome and noted that the long-term friendship of the party organizations of the two socialist capitals had experienced further development and deepening.

### Departs for Home

LD071432 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] The official delegation of the Moscow Gorkom headed by its secretary, Igor Ponomarev, left Prague for Moscow today. During their 6-day visit, the Soviet comrades got acquainted with the problems of our capital and with party work in the sphere of industry and investment construction. Their visit took place at the invitation of the Prague City CPCZ Committee.

## FOJTIK MEETS WITH OUTGOING SOVIET ENVOY BOTVIN

LD061445 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Jan Fojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Aleksandr Botvin in connection with the end of his tour of duty. During a cordial and friendly conversation, Fojtik thanked Aleksandr Botvin for his contribution to the development and permanent strengthening of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation, and wished him good health and many successes in his future work.

## LEADERS' MESSAGE TO HUNGARY ON ANNIVERSARY

AU051915 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Prague, 3 Apr (CTK) -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal have sent Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic -- the 39th anniversary of Hungary's liberation by the Soviet Army -- we are sending you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, and all fraternal Hungarian people cordial comradely greetings and congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, of the government and the people of the CSSR, and on our own behalf.

We sincerely rejoice over the results that the Hungarian people have achieved under the leadership of the MSZMP since the liberation of their fatherland from fascism on the path of socialist construction in all spheres of the country's political, economic, and cultural life. With sincere sympathies we follow the endeavor of the Hungarian working people to build an advanced socialist society in the spirit of the conclusions of the 12th party congress.

The Hungarian People's Republic, in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, significantly contributes to the development of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, to the common struggle for strengthening peace, international detente, and progress in the world.

We in the CSSR highly value the relationship of friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal parties and countries, between the people of Czechoslovakia and Hungary. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop on the tried-and-true principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, in full harmony with the Treaty of Friendship and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic, for the benefit of our nations, in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community, and their struggle for averting the nuclear threat.

Dear comrades, on this day, so important in the life of the Hungarian People's Republic, we wish you and all fraternal Hungarian people from the bottom of our hearts further successes in building a socialist society in your country.

## FRG, RFE POLITICAL, ECONOMIC REMARKS REJECTED

AU051803 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 84 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "On the Margin" column: "The Sounding Board of Dogmatic Reaction"]

[Text] It is no coincidence that the West German newspaper FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, a popular daily of commercial and industrial circles, recently chose our paper PRAVDA as the object of its criticism. The paper dislikes our paper's frank, principled Marxist-Leninist approach to political and economic phenomena, with its clearcut class formulations on these phenomena both in our own country, and abroad. The above newspaper did not like some of our editorials, for instance the one on managerial tendencies, or our articles on proletarian and socialist internationalism. We understand why the daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG does not like such articles, and why it calls our daily "dogmatic." The successes of real socialism in our country and the progress of our economy do not suit the propagators of the capitalist system. They would like it better to call us "liberals" with a bankrupt economy.

However, the most insidious thing in the article carried by the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, and later also in the transmissions of the heckling Radio Free Europe [RFE], was that it strove to abuse our own articles for speculations about alleged conflicts in the leadership of our party and for introducing conflicts among the friendly socialist countries; in the present instance the West German newspaper was intent on disrupting relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

The splitting method used by the West German daily is, in fact, nothing new. It fits precisely into the program of anticommunist centers, aimed at trying to disintegrate the socialist countries from within. However, Socialist Czechoslovakia does not intend to adjust its economic development to Western wishes; it will continue on its principled path. If our course seems "dogmatic" to the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG and to the subversive Radio Free Europe, our own opinion of both these sources of Western propaganda is worse: They convey the opinions of those circles in the West that are striving to meddle, in a disintegrating way, in our own affairs. In the case of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG, this is slightly surprising, whereas in the case of Radio Free Europe it is not surprising at all -- because we know very well that the breadgiver of the editors of this so-called Radio Free Europe is none other than the American CIA espionage center. After all, even the editorial offices of these two mass information and propaganda media should grasp that the socialist countries are primarily concerned with having their economies yield the maximum benefits to the working people, and not to a few entrepreneurs and industrialists. However, in this direction, both FRANKFURTER ALGEMIENE ZEITUNG and particularly Radio Free Europe continue adhering to the dogmatic positions of reaction and anticommunism.

HUSAK GREETS NORWAY CP CHAIRMAN ON REELECTION

AU041323 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Prague, 2 Apr -- Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, congratulated Hans Kleven on the latter's reelection as chairman of the Communist Party of Norway.

DEPUTY PREMIER HOLDS COOPERATION TALKS IN PARIS

LD061233 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] France -- Jaromir Obzina, Czechoslovak deputy premier and chairman of the State Commission for Technological and Investment Development, was received in Paris today by Laurent Fabius, French minister of industry and research.

The two representatives discussed the current situation and perspectives of trade exchange and scientific-technological cooperation between France and Czechoslovakia. They noted that the two sides are interested in developing the mutually advantageous relations even more extensively in the future.

HOFFMANN, ZAKARIYAH DEPART FOR WFTU SESSION

LD081521 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] A delegation of the Central Trade Union Council led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ CEntral Committee Presidium, chairman of the Central Trade Union Council and deputy chairman of the WFTU, left Prague for Paris today for the 31st session of the WFTU Bureau.

On the agenda of the meeting is an examination of new trends and long-range policies in deepening the unity of action among trade unions and the role of trade unions from the viewpoint of problems of unemployment, education, and training of young people for professions. WFTU Secretary General Ibrahim Zakariyah also left for Paris.

IRAQI CP FOUNDING MARKED, GULF WAR VIEWED

AU051824 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 31 Mar 84 p 4

[Vladimir Kipsky article: "Half a Century of Struggles of the Iraqi Communist Party; in a Battle Full of Sacrifices"]

[Excerpts] The communist parties have never had it easy; they also include parties that have spent almost their entire existence to date in a battle waged from the underground, exposed to immense persecution and pressure. Nevertheless, they are alive, and they are purposefully organizing the struggle for a revolutionary transformation of the human society and for developing a new civilization, one that is truly humane, national, and socially just, a civilization that is becoming the bearer of peace, and one whose first hours and days began with the Great October Socialist Revolution in Russia. One of the parties that have been making, and are making even today, the highest sacrifices in the battle for their people's happiness is the Communist Party of Iraq.

The date of its establishment is 31 March 1934, when the individual Marxist groups and groupings in Iraq joined in founding the Committee of the Fight Against Imperialism and Exploitation. One year later the committee was renamed the Communist Party of Iraq; and the party carries this name to this day, when it is again forced to conduct its battle from underground. At the beginning it had only a few members; its influence in the workers movement, among the patriotic and progressive forces, rapidly increased, and it is no coincidence that one spoke of it as one of the best organized and most influential communist parties in the Arab world.

Toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties, the shifts in the political thinking and acting of the Iraqi Ba'th leadership were greatly in evidence. Apart from other things, this leadership not only rejected cooperation with the Communist Party of Iraq, it even threw this party back into the underground by its persecutions. It also engaged in a pernicious war with Iran, in the hope of an ambitious power to achieve a quick victory over the neighbor country, which was still in the phase of the upsurge of its antimonachy and anti-imperialist revolution.

For a change, today the situation is such that the Iraqi leadership is manifestly showing more willingness to put an end to this war by way of negotiations, but the Iranian side regards the continuation of this war as a means of distracting the attention of the people's masses from the many open domestic problems, and from the inability or unwillingness to resolve them in a truly revolutionary manner.

The Communist Party of Iraq did not fall to its knees before the difficulties and the persecutions; it is once again attentively analyzing the situation and systematically organizing the broad struggle for concluding the war with Iran -- a war which represents an immense burden for the country and for the entire development of the Iraqi society. The Communist Party of Iraq is fighting to renew the democratic freedoms, for resolving the position of the Kurds in a truly just and democratic manner, and for fully restoring Iraq's active role in the anti-imperialist and national liberation battle of the Arabs. In this patriotic but simultaneously internationalist fight, the Iraqi Communists can rely on the solidarity of the other detachments of the international communist and workers movement and on the unperishing traditions of their own revolutionary struggles in which they proved again and again their ability for action on the none-too-easy path toward the happy future of the Iraqi people.

## SVOBODA DELIVERS HUSAK MESSAGE TO ZAIRE PRESIDENT

LD061508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Zaire: President Mobutu Sese Seko has received Stanislav Svoboda, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign affairs, who delivered a personal message to him from Gustav Husak, president of the Republic. During a conversation, which took place in friendly atmosphere, they also discussed questions concerning the broadening of mutual Czechoslovak-Zairian cooperation.

## ECONOMY NEEDS, EMPLOYMENT SITUATION ANALYZED

AU061054 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 3 Apr 84 p 3

[Article by Jan Lipavsky in the "Where Is the Truth?" column: "How To Do Away With Unnecessary Administrative Work"]

[Excerpts] From various places of work, letters are arriving in our editorial office which ask how successfully our plants, enterprises, and all kinds of offices are in reducing the number of administrative workers or which point out instances of overblown administration.

By 1985 enterprises, administrative offices, and other organizations should reduce the number of people employed in the sector of management and administration by almost 70,000. Slightly more than 24,000 of the workplaces saved should be accounted for by organizations run by federal ministries and central agencies, 31,000 by organizations run by the ministries and national committees of the Czech Socialist Republic, and the remaining 14,000 by the sector run by the ministries and national committees of the Slovak Socialist Republic.

More than 25 percent of this task was fulfilled in the year 1982. However, checks carried out by financial and people's control bodies show that not everywhere have these savings been achieved in the correct manner. For example some enterprises reduced the number of employees in the seventh grade of the Unified Classification Scale of Employees by simply reassigning them to the sixth grade without altering the contents of their work. There is no point in playing hide-and-seek with management and control bodies and, in the final effect, with political bodies as well. Such reshuffles of people amount to ousting the devil with the fiend because, from the economic viewpoint, they solve nothing. This reminds one of the tactics of some economic production units that "objectively argue" that their staff can on no account be reduced and ask to be exempted from this obligation, although by simply merging two departments they could easily save quite a lot of employees.

Does It Pay To Have Fewer Employees?

The guidelines of the Federal Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Federal Ministry of Finance stipulate that enterprises may retain in full the financial savings in the wage fund resulting from reductions in manpower. As far as the state administration is concerned, organizations may retain a differentiated proportion of these savings (between 20 and 60 percent). The rest is to be remitted to the state treasury. Thus it should be in the material interest of every enterprise to work only with the absolutely essential number of employees.

It cannot be claimed that the entire sytle of administrative work is fundamentally changing. The examples are not few of departments that are doing everything they can to justify their existence. They literally invent ever new activities for themselves and the subdivisions subordinated to them, activities without which we could easily manage. People frequently and justly refer to the continuing existence of very complicated and administration-intensive instructions and regulations, the fulfillment of which requires a great deal of work. However, who issues them? Not infrequently, it is the agencies which, on the one hand, fight against overblown administration but, on the other contribute to it themselves with their activities.

A lot depends on the standard of cadre and personnel policy of every economic production unit. How is it possible, for example, that an enterprise or an organization is fulfilling its plan yet can afford to have many of its employees go about their personal business during working hours? Or, who is to be served when, within the framework of "streamlining" operations, a clerk is reassigned to a workers profession but continues to perform purely administrative work? It also happens that, out of false camaraderie, one hesitates to tell a person that he must now do a different job because he is superfluous. The root of this evil is, in fact, that some supraordinated agencies evaluate the performance of an enterprise primarily according to the fulfillment of the planned indicators and play less, if any, attention to the fact that this may have happened at the cost of high expenditures for human labor. No wonder that in such cases wages grow faster than the productivity of labor.

What To Do With Those Set Free?

Let us say it right away, we do not want to, and never will, deal with the issue of rational employment by means of so-called artificial unemployment. Full employment is and remains the backbone of the social policy of the party and government. However, it would be untenable if we continued to pay those who are superfluous in their enterprise or profession. In other words, there is no other way but to look for a job elsewhere, where it is available.

No one in our country has to fear being without a job, but every reasonable person will acknowledge that there is no point in perpetuating the operation of demonstrably inefficient production facilities or superfluous management departments, be it in industry or in central agencies and national committees. What matters is such a deployment of employees of diverse professions in our national economy as is commensurate with the requirements of structural changes in the Czechoslovak economy and the utmost efficiency of every activity. This will also require transfers from one workplace to another as well as the retraining of employeees. The situation at present is such that, for example, some enterprises have more of certain occupations than they really need while other enterprises are short of them. Another example concerns the preproduction stages. Their constant demand for qualified and talented people is not being met while we can find such people in jobs where they could do with a lower professional qualification, and so forth.

All this requires a sensitive approach on the part of the managements of enterprises and administrative offices toward those who will have to change their places of work. If for no other reason, then because their lives are affected by this. It is essential to patiently discuss with everyone his transfer; he must be convinced of the necessity of such a step and, at the same time, all necessary social and other prerequisites must be established for this.

In other words, there is plenty of work for everyone, but personal interests wil increasingly and more than heretofore have to be subordinated to the interests of the national economy.

It is a fact that one of the factors determining the efficiency of our economy is a rational deployment of manpower according to education, qualification, and skills, but above all, according to the needs of the Czechoslovak economy.

SVOBODA COMMENTS ON ANTISOCIAL ECONOMIC PHENOMENA

LD081412 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0700 GMT 8 Apr 84

[From the "Living Words" program, with speaker Vlastimil Svoboda, minister-chairman of the People's Control Commission of the Czech Socialist Republic -- recorded]

[Text] I am sure that everyone will agree with me that in a socialist society one cannot tolerate such phenomena as wastefulness and irresponsiblity, violations of labor discipline, parasitism, profiteering, or efforts to get out of society as much as possible while giving back little or nothing at all. These hangovers, hostile to socialism and impeding its progress, spring from the past. They keep recurring, however, even today, caused not only by external influences but by the weak morality which still occurs in our life.

The fight against negative antisocial phenomena cannot be seen as a one-shot campaign. This endeavor is part of the historic task we are fulfilling: to shape socialist man. It naturally relates to all managerial and responsible officials as well as working collectives, pupils, citizens of all ages, and social groups. This is why we have to create a climate of critical exactingness, while at the same time not only exposing shortcomings, but for the most part overcoming them by constructive work. It is toward this end that one has to guide working collectives not to tolerate any shoddy work practices, false solidarity, or mutual forgiveness of sins, which as a rule end in overlooking not only various kinds of confusion but also various acts which sometimes go beyond the framework of lawful activities -- such as corruption, falsifying reports, and various forms of stealing property both in national and private ownership.

The socialist legal code ranks among the most important means in this struggle to protect the basic interests of the socialist society. During our checks, however, we frequently find that citizens are not aware not only of their own rights embodied in legal regulations but above all of their duties, although these duties flow to them directly from the CSSR Constitution. As citizens, each of us must be conscious not only of his own rights including protecting them against the acts of others, but at the same time we must realize that the duties we have form a whole with the rights and that one cannot play rights and duties against each other.

The overwhelming majority of citizens work honestly, and their living standard corresponds to the amount, quality, and social importance of the work by which they are contributing to the development of society. Alas, most of us know individuals who improve their living standard at the expense of their fellow-citizens, of the entire society. The acquisition of expensive and not generally available articles to impress their neighbors and colleagues has become to them the basic aim of their endeavors, distorting their personalities. They want to excel not through their own work but by possessing expensive articles or articles which are in short supply. Moreover, they are trying to acquire expensive articles early, at any cost, and to live in luxury and ease, and this is how they see the purpose of their lives.

Often they are able to lead easy lives because of negligence in protecting property, particularly property in socialist ownership, because of those officials who, although not enriching themselves, nonetheless are making this possible by their attitude to duties arising from their posts.

In this sense, the responsibility of such people for mistakes and stealing is no less since the society gave them its trust, which they have devalued by their conduct.

There is no need to provide a great deal of evidence in order to demonstrate that the higher the office the greater the responsibility. Some leading officials do not seem to realize this however, and they shift the blame for the shortcomings to their subordinates.

The fact that some leading officials sometimes, by abusing their positions are guilty of negative conduct which results in their own enrichment, is a serious signal, whether this begins with the irregular usage of an official vehicle for private purposes, via private trips abroad, which they get reimbursed as official ones, cheap purchases of discarded or unusable national property, or the provision of services to others for a corresponding return.

Acquisitiveness and fetishism for material things are also manifested in the crime against property in the socialist or private ownership. This shows that legal awareness in this sphere is still not at the appropriate level and many citizens think nothing of taking a cut from common property or taking another person's slice.

Many responsible officials do not seem to fully realize that by their own indifference they are creating conditions for such criminal activities. They overlook small failings in the conduct of the employees working under them and regard them as almost normal. They regard preventing or even reporting such behavior as something that runs counter to relations between people. At the same time, a timely exposure of such a wrongdoer can contribute to his rehabilitation before he is sentenced by society for a more serious criminal act. Many are ashamed of having to supervise someone else, although it is their duty to do so. This is why to be an honest citizen living an orderly life of a socialist man is not enough.

What use is it that a number of citizens create honestly social values when by their behavior they simultaneously enable individuals who do not share in their creation to frustrate such endeavors, and moreover, to get away with it for a long time.

Our socialist legal order effectively ensures the protection of all essential social relations. No law, however, operates unless it is consistently observed, carried through, and backed up by organization, and unless an appropriate punishment is inevitable for anyone who violates the law. At the same time, this does not always call for the application of a penal sanction. If the case is that of an isolated act of misdemeanor in an otherwise orderly life of the working citizen, it is quite appropriate to employ educational means to a greater extent toward him. However, when such a citizen causes a loss, it is necessary to insist that such a loss be restituted. Irregular enrichment, the acquisition of property, or other personal gain for himself, children, friends, for one's boss, and the like has negative political impact on the thinking and conduct of all people. This is especially true when the property of some citizens and the way of their life is in sharp contrast to their merited incomes and property possibilities. The damaging consequences are also felt in the authority of our state and its bodies and the interests of the socialist society, and they are misused by our enemies. This is why prevention is important. The key to this lies in everyday, honest work, full of initiative, and perfect organization of work, including supervision.

The results of the checks carried out through the system of the People's Control Commission are not favorable. They show that many heads of bodies and organizations still do not sufficiently appreciate the social importance of the struggle against the violation of the principles governing socialist laws, morality, and discipline.

The checks, although recording certain positive results, above all by the galvanization of the external supervisory system, the task given in the government's resolution, whose aim was to create a system of barriers against unlawful enrichment, has not yet been resolved to its full effectiveness. [sentence as heard]

To enforce order and discipline in a socialist society is no easy task. When they do not react to negative phenomena, the inexcusable passivity of some officials leads to citizens' indifference to socially wide interests, to protection and multiplication of national property. Thus, the passive attitude of the public is one of the reasons for the tenacious survival of the manifestations of the private-capitalist psychology and the fertile ground for various kinds of parasitical tendencies.

On the contrary, only an all-round strengthening of discipline, reinforcement of the responsibility for everyday conscientious fulfillment of working tasks at every work place and at every place, create basic prerequisites for effective prevention of all antisocial phenomena. This is why everyone, every citizen of a socialist society, must act positively against all antisocial phenomena and thus protect himself, his family, society, and the state.

## BRIEFS

FRG PEACE OFFICIAL -- On 4 April in Prague, Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, received Lorenz Knorr, secretary general of the German Peace Union (DFU), the well-known fighter for peace and publicist from the FRG. They assessed the present international political situation in Europe and exchanged views on the further activity and tasks of the peace movement aimed at detente and disarmament. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH BRITAIN -- Representatives of the section for trade contacts with Britain in the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and of the section for trade contacts with the CSSR in the London Chamber of Commerce, discussed issues of mutual cooperation in London. The deliberations were concluded. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 84 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG -- The session of the Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial, and Technical Cooperation between the CSSR and the Belgium-Luxembourg economic union was held in Prague on 26-20 March; a protocol was signed, which formulates the principles of further deepening cooperation between the two sides. Both sides agreed to expand cooperation in the scientific-technological sphere, especially in the fields of engineering, electronic engineering, electronics, chemistry, and petrochemistry. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

CPCZ DELEGATION IN FINLAND -- In Finland the CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee's department of international policy, met the representatives of the Finnish Communist Party. In a talk with the Finnish party's chairman, Jouko Kajanojou, the delegation assessed the relations between the two parties. The Finnish comrades briefed the delegation on preparations for the 20th congress of their party, which will be held this May. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 84 p 7 AU] The CPCZ Central Committee delegation, headed by Michal Stefanak, head of the CPCZ Central Committee department of international policy, which visited Finland at the invitation of the Central Committee of Finland's Social Democratic Party, returned home on 30 March from Helsinki. It was welcomed at the Ruzyne Airport by Vladimir Zizka, deputy head of the CPCZ Central Committee's department of international policy. [Summary] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 84 p 1 AU]

MITTAG MEETS KOHL, STRAUSS; VISITS BUNDESRAT

LD061509 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Bonn, 6 Apr (ADN) -- Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and of the GDR State Council, was received in Bonn today by FRG Chancellor Dr Helmut Kohl. The talk centered on current international issues and GDR-FRG relations. Guenter Mittag passed on to Chancellor Kohl the best wishes of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council. Guenter Mittag reaffirmed the GDR's fundamental view that at the present time the dominant issue is to secure and strengthen peace, as stated by Erich Honecker in February when he met Helmut Kohl in Moscow.

The entire GDR policy was determined by the responsibility to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to do everything to prevent a war ever emanating from German soil again. The GDR was making greater efforts to achieve concrete agreements to end the arms race and limit and reduce arms according to the principle of equality and equal security and a comprehensive reduction of nuclear weapons. This would have a positive effect -- as did the process of detente that began in the 70's -- on the international situation and the social situation of people. The GDR was prepared to go along with everybody who showed realism, reason and the serious intention to stabilize peace. The GDR based its thinking on the assumption that relations between the GDR and the FRG should be shaped according to the Basic Treaty in such a way that they effectively serve to secure peace, Guenter Mittag explained.

There was agreement during the talk that both German states will be making an important contribution to the preservation of peace by using their opportunities for dialogue and cooperation.

They also discussed the further development of trade relations to mutual advantage. It was agreed that in the environment sphere the two sides would jointly take stock of the topics and projects of interest to both and, using this as a basis, examine what further immediate steps should be taken.

Also present at the talk were State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers; Ambassador Ewald Moldt, head of the GDR permanent mission in the FRG; Otto Graf Lambsdorff, FRG minister of economic affairs; and Dr Philipp Jenninger, minister of state in the chancellor's office.

Guenter Mittag then had a talk with Minister of State Jenninger.

In his capacity as president of the Bundesrat, Bavarian Prime Minister Franz Josef Strauss invited Guenter Mittag to visit the Bundesrat. Both politicians held an exchange of views on important issues concerning the present international situation and on the related further development of relations between the GDR and the FRG. They affirmed the need to exhaust all opportunities to secure peace in Europe and in the world. Guenter Mittag stressed in this connection the usefulness of continuing the political dialogue between East and West on the basic issues concerning the securing of peace because this contributed to the improvement of the international situation and the return to detente. The talks were also attended by State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil and Ambassador Ewald Moldt.

Asked by journalists about the results of his talk with Chancellor Kohl, Guenter Mittag said: I think it was a good talk. We had the opportunity to put forward our views on each side, including on such important issues as the environment, to lay down what further steps must be taken of interest both to the FRG and the GDR.

"Of course trade relations were discussed as they arose from the Hannover fair and also developments that have come about. It is obvious that we also discussed the international situation, above all what must be done to secure peace." To the question of when Erich Honecker would be visiting the FRG, Guenter Mittag said it was assumed that this could be possible in the fall.

FRG Minister of Economic Affairs Otto Graf Lambsdorff gave a meal in honor of Guenter Mittag. On Friday afternoon, Guenter Mittag and those accompanying him returned to Berlin.

### FRG Coverage

For FRG reportage on SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag's visit to the FRG, including a joint Mittag-Kohl statement on their talks, as well as a Mainz ZDF Television interview with Mittag, see the Federal Republic of Germany section of the 6 April Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## FRG TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES 3 APRIL

AU051906 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 84 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- A delegation of the Main Executive Committee of the German Postal Trade Union in the DGB headed by its chairman, Kurt van Haaren, arrived in the GDR on Tuesday for an information visit of several days. The FRG trade unionists honor an invitation of Karl Kalauch, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Transportation/Telecommunication Industrial Trade Union of the FDGB.

### Meets Tisch, Views Peace Tasks

LD061801 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1459 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- In Berlin today Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, received a delegation of the Executive of the German Post Trade Union (DPG) of the FRG, led by its chairman, Kurt van Haaren. The meeting focused on a comprehensive exchange of views on the tasks of trade unions in securing peace and preventing a nuclear disaster.

Harry Tisch stressed that ending the arms race and limiting and reducing arms are priority tasks, and also stressed the need for greater union activities to prevent a war ever emanating from German soil again. Both sides stressed that, over and above existing differences, it is primarily the trade unions with the strength of their millions of members, which must support the coalition of reason against all kinds of arms and which must campaign for those nuclear missiles already deployed in Europe to be removed in line with the principle of equality and equal security.

In this connection Harry Tisch stressed that the dialogue between trade unions with different orientations and international allegiances could help give considerable impetus to a return to the path of detente.

Harry Tisch informed the guests about the many tasks of the FDGB in further shaping a developed socialist society in the GDR, and explained the trade unions' involvement in the democratic process of proparations for local elections.

Kurt van Haaren spoke about current tasks of the DPG. He went into some detail on the DPG's campaign for the preservation of peace and the defense of social and democratic rights of the working people. The struggle for the preservation of jobs and assured wages has a special priority.

FORMER CITIZENS NOT ALLOWED TO RETURN FROM FRG

AU061041 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- As was declared by a spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry, numerous former GDR citizens who were allowed to leave the GDR for the FRG and Berlin (West) in the past months, in accordance with the Final Document of the Madrid meeting, have applied to return to the GDR. The responsible authorities have declared that such requests, understandable though they might be, cannot be complied with.

FISCHER MEETS JAPANESE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER

LD061823 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1616 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Berlin, 6 Apr (ADN) -- The GDR Minister of Foreign Affaris, Oskar Fischer, met on Friday the Deputy Foreign Minister of Japan Toshijiro Nakajima for a talk. It centerd on current issues of the international situation and further development of relations between the GDR and Japan.

Both politicians noted with satisfaction that the relations between the GDR and Japan have been further developed and deepened on the basis of results from the state visit to Japan by general secretary of the CC of the SED and chairman of the State Council of the GDR, Erich Honecker, that they have been developed and deepened on a higher level and with remarkable progress in economic cooperation and in scientific-technological and cultural exchange. They agreed that the continuation of the political dialogue between the GDR and Japan is of importance for the efforts to improve the tense international situation.

Oskar Fischer explained to his Japanese guest the policy of the GDR, which is aimed at peace and constructive cooperation. The prevention of a nuclear war, the implementation of substantial measures for arms limitation and disarmament and the development of predictable and thus flourishing and mutually advantageous relations between states were described by him as the main priority of the GDR.

The deputy foreign minister of Japan informed Oskar Fischer about the attitude of his government on international issues and its declared intention to contribute to peaceful international cooperation and prosperity.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET HUNGARIANS ON ANNIVERSARY

AU051958 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Apr 84 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, on the occasion of the national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 39th anniversary of the liberation of the Hungarian people from fascism by the glorious Soviet Army we convey to you, the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, and the Hungarian people, with whom we are close friends, fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people. Under the leadership of its Marxist-Leninist militant party and Hungarian workers class achieved political power, implemented together with the other classes and layers the socialist reshaping, and thus fulfilled the legacy of the Hungarian Republic of Councils, which will soon clerbrate its 65th anniversary.

We wholeheartedly congratulate the Hungarian people on the good results in implementing the decisions of the 12th MSZMP Congress and the high international reputation that the Hungarian People's Republic enjoys due to its peace-loving foreign policy. Together with the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic untiringly work for strengthening socialism, averting the danger of a nuclear inferno, and improving the international situation.

We can note with satisfaction that the relations between our parties, states, and peoples are successfully developing in all fields on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance to the benefit of our two fraternally allied peoples.

We whole heartedly wish the fraternal Hungarian people success in further shaping the developed society as well as you personally, dear comrades, best health, and creative vigor in your responsible work.

CPSU PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES CHURCHES' ROLE IN PEACE

LD301235 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 30 Mar 84

[Text] The growing responsibility of Christians and churches for the preservation of peace is the main topic today of a meeting of the presidium of the CDU Main Executive with about 200 theologians and clergymen. Dr Gerhard Fischer, member of the Secretariat, said that, taking up progressive tradition, one wanted to make it clear how the Christian Democrats from the beginning have helped shape the GDR, the peace state. It was being shown that only socialism offered comprehensive opportunities for the creative participation of Christian citizens in the shaping of just and dignified social conditions. There should also be discussion of the positive transformation achieved in the GDR over the last 35 years in the attitude of churchmen to social issues, which must be further promoted.

RISING CLERGY EXIT REQUESTS CONCERN CHURCH BODY

LD081338 Hamburg DPA in German 1022 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Potsdam, 8 Apr (DPA) -- The Berlin-Brandenburg Evangelical Church board has expressed its concern about the rising number of staff and members who have applied for exit visas from the GDR. The church has been trying to help the individuals concerned and, out of "pastoral responsibility," supports the application in unsolvable cases, states the church board report to the Synod of the Berlin-Brandenburg Church (Eastern region), which is meeting in Potsdam until Wednesday.

The church board is aware of many a case of "hopelessness, distress and worry. However, we would ask everyone to bear in mind that the preservation and promise of Our Lord Jesus Christ maintains and supports us also in this country." The Church Board criticized the departure of six clergymen from its region last year. "The parishes concerned consider themselves abandoned by their pastors. We regret their departure, for they are urgently needed."

The church board assesses as generally positive the development of the relations between church and state. The state authorities are trying to achieve "continuity and stability," an independent and resolute stance by the church in purely church affairs is respected, and church work is generally not hampered. Despite intensive talks on fundamental questions and despite the partner's greater "readiness to listen," general solutions have not been found on contentious church questions. This applies among other things to the full implementation of equality and equal regard in education as well as the recognition of conscientious objectors who decide on this step only after having done their basic preparedness to settle individual problem cases constructively.

## BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADOR TO NORWAY -- On 22 March Olav V, King of Norway, received GDR ambassador Gerhard Waschewski for the presentation of his credentials. In the talks the bilateral relations between the GDR and the Kindgom of Norway were positively assessed and it was agreed to universally develop them in the interest of preserving and strengthening peace. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH ETHIOPIA -- Economic negotiations between the delegations of the GDR and Socialist Ethiopia took place in Berlin this week. As a result the 1984 trade protocol was concluded. It was signed for the GDR by Claus Gaedt, deputy minister of foreign trade, and on behalf of Ethiopia by Ketsela Mouletta, state secretary in the Ministry for Foreign Trade. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 23 Mar 84 p 2 AU]

EDUCATION COOPERATION -- The Subcommittee for Education of the Joint GDR-Angolan Economic Committee discussed further cooperation in the fields of public education, university and technical school affairs, and vocational training at a meeting in Berlin. The Angolan guests will be inspecting public education facilities in Gera and Potsdam Bezirke and in the capital, Berlin. [Text] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 5 Apr 84 DW]

SOCIAL CARE COOPERATION WITH SRV -- On 2 April, Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received for a talk Song Hao, SRV minister of war invalids and social welfare. Weiss reported on the great and successful efforts of the GDR working people in implementing the decisions of the SED Congress, and the Vietnamese minister praised the solidarity of the GDR with Vietnam in overcoming the consequences of U.S. agression. They also discussed questions of further deepening the cooperation in the field of social care and rehabilitation; in this connection, the Vietnamese guest praised the GDR's support in building an orthopedic-technical center in the SRV. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

ECONOMIC TALKS WITH LAOS -- The future development of the economic relations between the GDR and the Lao People's Democratic Republic was the subject of a talk held in Berlin today between Gerhard Schuerer, Politburo candidate member and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Khamphet, deputy chairman of his country's state planning commission. The September 1982 accords between Erich Honecker and Kaysone Phomvihan formed the basis of this discussion. Gerhard Schuerer and Khamphet stressed that the coordination of the national economic plans for the period from 1986 to 1990, initated for the first time, will make the mutual relations even more effective. They were agreed that cooperation to mutual advantage must be enhanced especially in agricultural and forestry production. [Text] [East Berlin Television Service in German 1730 GMT 5 Apr 84 DW]

HEALTH COOPERATION WITH POLAND -- The deepening of cooperation in the health sphere, in particular in the pharmaceutical field, was the center of a talk between Ludwig Mechlinger, GDR minister of health, and a delegation headed by Zdzislaw Szamborski, deputy minister for health and social welfare of the Polish People's Republic, in Berlin on Wednesday. An agreement between the responsible main departments of the ministries of the two countries for the 1984-85 period was signed. The delegation, which will stay in the GDR until Thursday, visited institutions of the pharmaceutical sector in the capital, the Berlin-Chemie VEB, and the institute for the research of active substances. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Apr 84 p 2 AU]

FALUVEGI, SRV OFFICIAL HOLD TRADE TALKS

LD061923 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI) -- Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian deputy prime minister and president of the National Planning Office, and Vo Van Kiet, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Commission for Planning of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, held talks in Budapest on the extension of mutual goods deliveries and the topical questions of the relations of the central planning organisations of the two countries.

The two politicians stated that there are possibilities for a favourable mutual exploitation of the productive capacities of Vietnam, and adopted a scheme to study whether small-scale plants can be established with Hungarian participation to utilize local raw material.

Vo Van Kiet met Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Janos Borbandi, deputy prime minister and Hungarian co-chairman of the Hungarian-Vietnamese Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation Committee. The politicians discussed topical issues of bilateral economic relations. Vo Van Kiet left Budapest Friday.

LOSONCZI: NEGOTIATIONS CAN SETTLE ALL ISSUES

LD061913 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] According to the Hungarian Government there is no controversial international question, including the problem of nuclear armaments, which cannot be settled by negotiations. This has been confirmed in the reply of Pal Losonczi to the call by leaders of the Socialist International to the heads of states of countries which participate in the CSCE.

The president of the presidential council greeted the intention of the leaders of the Social Democratic Parties to endeavor the maintenance of contacts. At the same time he pointed out that the primary cause of the increase in international tension is the beginning of the deployment of the new American missiles in Western Europe. In connection with this, Pal Losonczi emphasized that the present situation is not irreversible, because if the political will exists among all parties affected, then there is hope for the improvement of international relations.

MSZMP DELEGATION ATTENDS MOSCOW SPORTS MEETING

LD071051 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Budapest, April 6 (MTI) -- A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, led by Jeno Kovacs, deputy department head of the HSWP CC, attended a working meeting of socialist countries in Moscow on April 5 on timely affairs of the international Olympic movement, sports for the people at large, and cooperation of the socialist countries in physical education and sport. The delegation returned to Budapest Friday.

GASPAR-LED DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR PARIS

LD071506 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1200 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] A Hungarian trade union delegation has left for Paris for the WFTU Bureau session. The delegation is headed by Sandor Gaspar, president of the National Trade Union Council and the WFTU.

MAROTHY GREETS NATION ON LIBERATION DAY

LD032248 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1801 GMT 3 Apr 84

["Festive greeting" by Laszlo Marothy, member of the MSZMP Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP Committee, on the occasion of the 39th anniversary of Hungarian liberation -- live or recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades, my friends, my fellow countrymen: We are celebrating with good feeling and with a clear heart on the 39th anniversary of our liberation. The true glory and substance of our holiday is given by the fact that an entire people is greeting its own historical life's work. No matter where we look in the country, in our social system, in our creations, in the abundance of our new towns, in our factories, and in our large agricultural plants, the work and knowledge of our people are developing. A country whose foundations have changed is the hallmark of the outstanding results of the efforts of 39 years.

On the greatest national holiday of our country, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the government, I greet every citizen of our country; party members and those outside the party, people of Budapest, and those living in our towns, villages and on farms. I greet every friend of the Hungarian People's Republic, who shares with us in the joy of our holiday.

The day 4 April 1945 deservedly is our greatest national holiday. Our people regained its national independence, and the possibility for social progress opened up before it. It can be attributed to the idealism of the liberating Soviet Union and the patriots clearly realizing the historical necessity of progress that our people and our country not only survived but strengthened in its statehood and aligned itself among the most progressive nations. In the most noble sense of the word a homeland was found in this country by Hungarians, the nationalities, and ethnic groups living here.

Possessing our independent statehood, the society-forming, country-enriching creative capacity of our people was realized in a multifaceted manner, through our progressive system. As a result of our development, the self-esteem and self-confidence of our people has increased. The Hungarian feeling of being isolated has ceased. We have true friends; we have found our country's prosperity in close alliance with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries.

Our socialist system ensures wide-ranging rights, laid down in the Constitution, for every citizen. The policy is formed with the collaboration and agreement of our people. We put our most important common affairs to wide-ranging debate. We lay the foundations for our social undertakings with collective thought, with an endeavor for national consent. This is how we proceed consistently on the path of the deepening of socialist democracy, the further development of our political system.

Our people's national unity is firm. The competent leading strength of our society, the MSZMP, is surrounded with esteem and respect. The source of the rank we have attained in the world, the source of domestic achievements is 4 April 1945. On the annivesary of our liberation we remember also the world-historical victory of the nation as united in the antifascist struggle, in which the decisive role was that played by the Soviet Union. Eternal gratitude and honor to the Soviet people and its soldiers who made such a great sacrifice for the freedom of our people. We think with reverence of the Bulgarian, Romanian, Yugoslav, British, and American soldiers who shed their blood on our soil in the battles of liberation.

We owe gratitude to the Hungarian resistance fighters who fought in many countries of Europe against fascism, to the Hungarian partisans, the volunteers fighting in the fold of the Soviet Army and those who took up arms in the ranks of the democratic Hungarian Army for the freedom of our people.

Dear Comrades, dear friends: Our compatriots, if they look beyond the borders of the homeland that provides protection, see a disturbing picture of the world. The imperialist circles' cold war, aggressive, war-threatening policy has strengthened. Striving for world domination, in the defense of their power positions, they peddle in the fates of peoples and nations without restraint. We hear and read alarming news daily: about the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe, about the Middle East, about the significant territories of Latin America, and South Africa. That generation of ours which has suffered all the agonies of two world conflagrations, and the one that bled in the hell of the World War II, as well as the younger one that has not known war, all want to live without fear, in peace, with their families and with their whole people. We will not allow the peace that has lasted 39 years on our continent to be broken. Our will for peace is not the pleading of the weak but the demand of the strong.

We reject the imperialist adventurist policy that threatens our existence, our social order and our achievements. We support the Warsaw Pact's peace initiatives. We agree with the Soviet Union's peace policy. We will not allow the disruption of the balance of power which is so important for the interest of the world's security. We will not allow the imperialist powers to acquire military superiority for their selfish reasons. We believe in dialogue, we urge substantive discussions. Together with our allies we do everything for peaceful coexistence, for intimidation to be replaced by dentent, armament disarmament.

My dear friends, the foundation of the profound social changes -- for which the path opened 39 years ago and which have taken place in our country since then -- were laid by large-scale building work. In the past 30 years our national income has increased fivefold, industrial production has increased ninefold; our agriculture has doubled its output, the consumption of the population has risen more than threefold. Together with the country, Budapest also has developed greatly, although until now it has not been able to recover from every one of its wounds inflicted by war. Thanks to the attention of our party and our government, to the diligence and love for the city of its inhabitants, Budapest now is a metropolis; we can present it to Hungarians and to our guests from abroad as a symbol of our country.

The industry of the capital now produces some 6 and 1/2 times more than in 1949, but then Budapest was a very greatly concentraded center of domestic industry. The living conditions of the inhabitants have improved considerably. New city districts have risen from barren ground. Since 1950, the stock of dwellings has increased by 320,000; more than 1/2 the families in Budapest live in new homes or homes that are better than previously. The metro facilitates the lives of millions. We reconstructed from ruins and are modernizing our famous, beautiful bridges. A whole set of new hotels are awaiting our guests. The Budapest Sports Hall is a young institution that is already renowned in Europe. The full reconstruction of the palace of the Buda Castle area, the cultural center unrivaled on a world scale, is reaching completion.

There is not a period in our history whose development could be compared to these 39 years. Our truly great, epochal achievements are already so natural and accustomed that even on festive occasions we do not recall them much. However, the basis of every result of ours is that exploitation has ceased in our country forever, and all our people are the possessors and users of all that we have created in goods, science, and art.

One of the primary characteristics of our life is the security of existence, in the scale of society, just as in the individual lives of the people. The generation which in the tragic days set forth with the program of Hungarian rebirth has kept its promise before the country and the world. It is handing over to its successors, children and grandchildren, a country that is developed in a multifaceted way, rich in preserved historical assets and in new creations of socialism. Dear comrades, my dear friends. We have done much, we have realized many decisions forming history and fate. However, we cannot say that we have achieved everything. We also have everyday concerns and problems relating to the method of how to proceed further.

There is full employment in our country, but efficient employment still is unresolved to a great extent. We are endeavoring for a distribution of goods according to work, for he who undertakes more and gives more of his talent and strength to the common good to receive tangibly more in return in a suitable manner. However we have still not achieved this. Welfare care is wide-ranging in our society, but it still does not reach every person needing it. There are elderly people who are left to themselves, people with many children who must think carefully about what they spend their forints on. Our society deals with our youth with affectionate care, but we cannot give to every young person a task that tests his strength, on whose accomplishment he can assess what he has done for society and for his own future. This is how far we have come in the time of a generation. This is the point from which we shall proceed ahead. We know our problems, and we believe that we have -- and will have -- the strength to surmount them. This also is why we deal with improving our management methods.

Dear comrades, my dear friends. We look to the future with confidence. The social and economic bases of socialism are broad and firm in our country. We know our strength, we have faith in our socialist sytem. We have a strong party, which in difficult circumstances has competently led and organized our people. We have allies, the Soviet Union and our socialist brothers, and we have many friends in the world. There is no reason for us to be afraid of existing problems, if we unite even further our strength and knowledge, and if we adjust thought and action to the tasks. Let us appreciate what we have achieved in 39 years of our socialist history. Let us appreciate and defend our socialist order, because this is the secure basis for our further progress. Now the requirement is that we think responsibly and act courageously, and that our work adopt increasingly greater value. This is required by the homeland, by the cause of socialism, in the interests of our people and every single fellow countryman. Bearing this in mind on the eve of our holiday, I heartily wish strength, health and success to every citizen of our country, for the completion of our common task.

## BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO URUGUAY -- Laszlo Perczel, Hungary's ambassador in Montevideo, presented his credentials on 21 March 1984 to Gregorio Alvarez, president of the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Mar 84 p 8 AU]

NEW ENVOY TO NIGER -- Jozsef Bende, Hungary's accredited ambassador to the Republic of Niger, presented his credentials on 23 March 1984 to Seyni Kountche, major-general president of the Supreme Military Council. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 24 Mar 84 p 20 AU]

AMBASSADOR TO THAILAND RETURNS -- Budapest, April 6 (MTI) -- King Phumiphon Adunyadet of Thailand and Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon received Janos Veres, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to Thailand, to say goodbye at the end of the Hungarian ambassador's cerm. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 6 Apr 84 LD]

## SEJM SESSION CHANGES COMMISSIONS, AMENDS LAWS

### Jaruzelski, Jablonski Attend

LD061231 Warsaw PAP in English 1130 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] Warsaw 6 April -- The Polish Sejm (parliament) opened its debates this morning to hear the first reading of a government presentation of housing policy and plans, and examine reports on power economy, foundations, amendments to the penal tax law, the main commission for investigation of Nazi crimes in Poland -- the National Remembrance Institute, establishment of the Academy of Social Sciences in Warsaw, amendments to the trade union law and the law on people's councils and local self-government. The debates are attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

### Commissions Decreased to 20

LD062211 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Today the Sejm held its 48th plenary session of the eighth term of office. Seven bills were enacted during a session which lasted more than 10 hours. The Sejm passed an act concerning a change in the rules and regulations of the PDR Sejm. This concerns changes in the structure of Sejm commissions which will take their shape less from particular ministries and more from particular issues. Eight of the present commission will cease to exist, two new ones will be established and six will continue their activity under changed names and areas of responsibility. The number of commissions decreases from 25 to 20. The chamber passed the act. The last item on the agenda was deputies' written and oral questions.

### Criminal, TU Laws Amended

LD061824 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpt] The Sejm has amended the criminal fiscal statute and the statute on the system of people's councils and territorial self-government and on trade unions. As for the latter statute, two matters are involved: The first relates to the right of trade union membership being granted to persons doing publishing work and those employed on the basis of an agency agreement, and the second applies to the date when the regulations of the statute referring to the minimum number of founding members and members of trade unions comes into force. With regard to the latter, the statutory requirement deadline has been moved to a time after which the State Council will assess the course of the implementation of the entire statute. On the basis of a Sejm statute, an Academy of Social Sciences has been set up in Warsaw.

## COMMISSION REVIEWS 1984 PLAN, REFORM, ECONOMY

AU051853 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 3 Apr 84 p 2

[Andrzej] Leszczynski report: "In the Sphere of Difficult Economic Conditions"]

[Excerpts] On 2 April the PZPR Central Committee Economic Reform and Policy Commission held a session that was chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship PZPR Committee. It was attended by ministers, deputies, economic secretaries from certain voivodship committees, and the chairmen of the economic commissions of voivodship committees.

During the first part of the session, the commission members familiarized themselves with the conditions for the implementation of, as well as the threats to, the central plan for 1984. Reports were delivered by Franciszek Kubiczek, first deputy chairman of the Planning Commission, and Leszek Urbanowicz, vice president of the Polish National Bank.

The appraisal of last year's achievements is interwoven with positive and negative phenomena, F. Kubiczek said. The national income has grown, industrial production has increased, and the effectiveness of our management has improved. On the other hand, we noted that during 1983 there was a slowing down in the growth rate of production which influenced the rate of our production growth during the first months of 1984. Exports also showed a tendency to weaken, especially the export of electrical machine industry goods. However, wages rose.

The discussion was dominated by the following issues: conditions for the growth of exports; investment policy; improvement of production quality; the wage-shaping policy; and the forms and mechanism of planning.

The discussion's participants expressed concern that excessive concessions and priority awards will slacken wage discipline or lead to a departure from the reform. These fears were expressed by the following, among others: Jan Kolodzejczak, PZPR Central Committee member from Poznan; Deputy Janina Legowska; Jerzy Zaranski, secretary of the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship PZPR Committee; and Barbara Rogala, candidate PZPR Central Committee member.

The need to put the investment front into order was indicated. The idea of doing this by concentrating our work efforts on it was interestingly developed by Stanislaw Knap, PZPR Central Committee member, who used the railway system as an example. Requests were made for a more consistent control of investment ventures, and demands were voiced for the creation of better conditions for the modernization of industry and the protection of the environment.

There was a frequent recurrence of issues connected with the improvement of production quality and the mechanism that allows us to coordinate the plans of our enterprises with central plans were considered. In the search for the threats facing the implementation of the central plan, the discussion's participants pointed to the shortage of raw materials and, above all, the lack of labor. Barbara Rogala demanded the creation of an employment policy program.

Much time was devoted to discussing issues connected with exports. The speakers talked about impeding factors and demanded changes and amendments to the mechanism controlling finance, trade, transportation, and so on.

Professor Jozef Pajestka took the floor in the discussion to describe the factors that are exaggerating the economic irregularities. These factors include: the outflow of hard currency resources to pay off our foreign debt, the excessively developed investment which is not adapted to the new, long-term management conditions, and the budget deficit. The speaker regarded the resolution of these issues as being a strategic activity.

During the second part of the meeting Stanislaw Gebala, director of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department, presented a report on the way the work on the proposals made at the National PZPR Conference is going. Sime 410 delegates to the conference put forward 1,400 proposals concerning economic problems. After being categorized, the proposals that need to be settled will be sent to the relevant ministries and regional authorities. The majority of these proposals -- about 75 percent -- concerned the functioning of the economy.

The commission appointed a team whose task it will be to assess and form opinions on the proposals made at the National PZPR Conference.

## ZSL'S MALINOWSKI ON CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE

PM051306 Katowice DZIENNIK ZACHODNI in Polish 24/25 Mar 84 pp 1, 4

[Interview with Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski, chairman of the ZSL Supreme Committee, by DZIENNIK ZACHODNI correspondent Wanda Wolska; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Wolska: People are talking about the first successes in the process of restructuring our industry -- industry which until now has been antiagrarian in nature. But farmers, people who live in the farming communities, and top managers of our agriculture and food processing industry do not see any improvement and maintain that nothing has changed at all. Representatives of our industry, in turn, forced as they are to produce goods for agriculture, worry that they may find that there is no demand for their product. How can these contradictory opinions be reconciled, given that is will be a long time before we can have an abundance of the means of production?

Malinowski: It is true that we still have a long way to go before we have an abundance of the means and instruments of production. This state of affairs has been caused both by underestimation of the needs of our agriculture and food industry in the past and by the profound economic crisis which we are only now beginning to overcome. The extent to which our agriculture is underinvested is best illustrated by one of our calculations which shows that in order to provide agriculture with a standard of technology and production approaching the standards of West European countries it would be necessary to make an outlay of some $40 million.

One of the consequences -- now difficult to overcome -- of the fact that agriculture was overlooked in the past is the relatively low industrial production, amounting to only a few percent, for the needs of our food industry sector.

There is no doubt that in the triad of our agricultrue, food processing industry, and industry providing the means and tools of agricultural production, the third element is the weakest link and that the changes in production structure which are taking place in it now are both too slow and encounter too many obstacles.

I do not share the view that farmers do not see any improvement in the supply of industrial producers find it difficult to sell their products. Despite the economic crisis we have been experiencing, it was precisely in the sphere of agriculture that many successful operations were undertaken in the recent period with the aim of keeping agriculture supplied with the basic means of production. In many cases it has been possible to maintain precrisis supply levels -- for example, for nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers, coal, and certain machines and tools -- and recently it has even been possible to exceed the previous levels in certain fields.

Demand is still very high for such techinical means of agricultural production as tractor combine harvesters, trailers, seeders, and so on, and their producers are in no danger of finding it difficult to sell them. Quite the contrary! Within the framework of perfecting our system of economic reform we will create economic advantages for those industrial plants which undertake production designed to meet the needs of our food industry sector. Needless to say, production of goods and equipment for which there is real market demand and which represent decent standards of quality.

Wolska: It cannot be denied that there exist enormous regional differences in the level of agricultural production. What is being done to reduce these differences? And what are the chances that this is at all possible -- and if it is, when will it be possible to reduce them?

Malinowski: Regional differences in the level of agricultural production are the consequences of a whole complex set of conditions depending on the soil, the climate, and also on historical, structural, demographic, cultural, and other factors.

An example can be furnished from Leszno Voivodship, where the quality of the soil is only mediocre, but agricultural production is among the highest in the country; and, at the other end of the scale, there is the Zamosc region where farmers, on the whole, have excellent types of soil to work on, but still come up with significantly lower production results. These discrepancies occur not only between regions but are just as often evident between neighboring parishes, villages, and even individual farms.

Since factors causing these discrepancies vary, measures taken to combat them must vary too. First of all, we consistently strive to improve the welfare and living standards of the farming population in order to encourage its young and capable generation to stay on in the agricultural sector and to persuade the young people to choose farming as their profession, to improve their qualifications and thus to give themselves enough socio-economic motivation to obtain better production results.

In our agricultural policy we aim at a gradual restructuring of the present, disadvantageous agricultural system, increasing farm sizes, and broadening the extent of specialized production. In accordance with the resolutions adopted by the Ninth PZPR Central Committee Plenum and the ZSL Supreme Committee, relatively high investment outlays will be earmarked for meeting the needs of our food industry sector.

Long-term plans are currently being prepared to solve two issues of crucial importance to our agriculture, that is, the supply of water to rural areas and the program for improving arable land through irrigation or drainage.

We must also carry out a whole set of operations designed to reduce the existing discrepancies in the level of our farmers' agricultural and general standards.

## COURT ORDERS 'CONDITIONAL RELEASE' OF DISSIDENT

NC061210 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 6 (AFP) -- A court in Katowice, southern Poland, today ordered the conditional release of Ewa Tomaszewska, 37, one of three ailing dissidents whose trials were adjourned indefinitely yesterday on health grounds.

Of the other two, Anna Walentynowicz, 55, who has cancer, was released yesterday and Kazimierz Switon, 53, who was freed in February, underwent surgery late last month. Mr Switon, who helped found Poland's first free trade unions, told the court yesterday that his illness had been caused by "ill-treatment" after his arrest.

Mrs Tomaszewska, a psychologist, has diabetes and acute rheumatism and medical experts said yesterday that she was unable to attend her trial. The court's presiding judge told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE today that she would be released from Lubliniec jail near Katowice either today or tomorrow, after formalities were completed.

'EXPANDED' CAMPAIGN AGAINST CATHOLIC CHURCH

AU051305 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1235 GMT 5 Apr 84

[Text] The Polish authorities have obviously expanded their campaign against the Catholic Church. As was announced by opposition circles today, the suppression measures at schools and universities have turned into the biggest offensive since the Stalinist period. In several cities school directors have been told to compile lists of religious and nonreligious students. Even the Polish Conference of Bishops was called upon to make lists of participants for any planned procession. The "battle of the crucifix" that broke out at the beginning of March seems to be expanding, too. Despite repeated calls, to date only 200 of the 600 students of the agricultural school in Mietne have returned to school. The wave of solidarity actions and protests has -- according to the banned "Solidarity" -- expanded from schools in Gdansk to Torun, Sopot and Lublin. The students are wearing mourning bands and hold "moments of silence" a message from the underground states.

WALESA ON SOLIDARITY REVIVAL, WAVE OF ARRESTS

LD071226 Hamburg DPA in German 1228 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Munich, 7 Apr (DPA) -- According to Polish labor leader Lech Walesa, a new wave of arrests is in progress. In an interview on Bavarian radio, the head of the banned trade union Solidarity said this evening that in Poland the prisons were being filled. However, this wave of arrests reflected Solidarity's activity. The organization has begun to remerge from the bottom after the disruptions of last December. It is going through a new stage in which there are no "fireworks." Programmatic solutions are being worked out that have nothing to do with putting on a show. Solidarity's goal is to see that the population can live better and work better.

Walesa said: "We want more meaning, more bread, and more freedom. These are slogans, but this is also our program in practice." Walesa said that he had offered to hold talks and negotiations with the government on an understanding. He is making no conditions, and it is also not important who represented the one side or the other. Asked if he felt threatened by the new wave of arrests, Walesa replied: "I am frightened of nothing, and I shrink from nothing. I am prepared to give my head for Solidarity's ideals."

Edited extracts of the interview were prereleased to DPA.

SIWICKI RECEIVES GDR DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER

AU081923 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Mar 84 p 1

[Text] General Colonel Heinz Kessler, chief of the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army and deputy minister of national defense, headed the visit to Poland of a delegation from the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army at the invitation of General of Arms Jozef Baryla, chief of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces. The delegation was received by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense and PZPR Central Committee candidate Politburo member. A wide exchange of experiences occurred during the discussion of the ideological and educational work that is being implemented by the military circles of both socialist armies. A cooperation plan was signed during the visit in the sphere of party-political activities between the Main Political Administration of the Polish Armed Forces and the Political Main Administration of the GDR National People's Army.

BARCIKOWSKI RECEIVES GDR CHURCH AFFAIRS OFFICIAL

LD062119 Warsaw PAP in English 1442 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Warsaw 6 Apr -- Political Bureau Member, PUWP Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski received today a delegation from the State Secretariat for Church Affairs of the German Democratic Republic, headed by State Secretary K. Gysi. The delegation held talks in the Office of Religious Affairs. The discussion on denomination issues continued also during meetings with Vice Premier, Chairman of the PAX Catholic Association Zenon Komender, and with chairman of the Social Society of Polish Catholics, Bishop W. Wysoczanski. The GDR guests also visited the Academy of Catholic Theology in Warsaw and met with presidium of the Polish Ecumenical Council.

FINNISH CP DELEGATION VISITS AT PZPR INVITATION

LD082039 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] The official delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, led by the party's chairman, Jouko Kajanoja, which was staying in Poland at the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, has ended its visit to our country. The delegation was received by Wojciech Jaruzelski. During meetings and talks the guests were acquainted with the activity of the PZPR in resolving the main political, social, and economic problems in our country, and with consistent implementation of the line of socialist renewal prepared by the 9th PZPR Congress. These activities met with understanding and support from the Finnish Communists.

REPORTAGE ON ANGOLAN PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT

Dos Santos Arrives

AU061338 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1232 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/4/1984 -- Upon the invitation of RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola, arrived in Bucharest on April 6 for an official visit of friendship to Romania at head of party and state delegation.

Nicolae Ceausescu warmly welcomed Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the other Angolan guests. The two party and state leaders shook hands at length and friendly embraced each other.

The guest introduced President Nicolae Ceausescu to the officials accompanying him on his Romanian visit: Afonso Domingos van Dunem Mbinda, member of the CC and secretary for foreign affairs of the MPLA-Party of Labour, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the CC of the MPLA-Party of Labour, minister of foreign affairs, Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade, Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation, and other officials.

Talks With Ceausescu Begin

LD071155 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES. 7/4/1984 -- On April 6, at the Palace of the State Council, official talks started between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour, president of the People's Republic of Angola.

Participating in the talks:

For Romania -- Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CK of the RPC, Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Nicolae Eremia, president of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, Marin Iliescu, Romanian ambassador in Luanda.

For Angola -- Afonso Domingos van Dunem Mbinda, member of the CC and secretary for foreign relations of the MPLA-Party of Labour, Paulo Teixeira Jorge, member of the CC of the MPLA-Party of Labour, minister of foreign affairs, Ismael Martins, minister of foreign trade, Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation, Mario Alfredo da Fonseca, Sosso Mayor Pizarro, vice governor of Banco Nacional de Angola, Francisco Ramao O. Silva, ambassador.

On the occasion, Nicolae Ceausescu welcomed warmly Jose Eduardo dos Santos and saluted his Romanian visit, pointing it out to be a milestone in the relations between the two parties and countries, and to express the joint wish to give new prospects and dimensions to the Romanian-Angolan friendship and collaboration.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos thanked for the invitation to visit Romania and for the warm reception and hospitality given to him, showing that he viewed all these as telling proofs of the Angolan-Romanian friendship and militant solidarity. At the same time he evoked with great pleasure the visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Angola in 1979, and the talks he had with President Antonio Agostinho Neto, pointing out the summit dialogue to have established the guidelines for development and amplification of the relations between the two parties, countries and peoples.

During the talks the sides expressed the conviction that the current visit and the understandings to be reached would provide further promotion of the ties of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the Romanian Communist Party and the MPLA-Party of Labour, between Romania and Angola, to the advantage of the two peoples, of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

The first round of talks occasioned a mutual exchange of information on the preoccupation of the two parties and countries.

Nicolae Ceausescu presented the activity the Romanian people carries on to implement the provisions of the current five-year plan, to mark the 40th anniversary of the country's liberation and the thirteenth congress of the Romanian Communist Party, which will set the development programme for a new, superior stage of the Romanian socialist society, through new achievements.

In his turn, Jose Eduardo dos Santos presented the activity of the Angolan people for liquidating the vestiges of colonial domination, of developing the country on the road of socialism, for putting an end to South Africa's aggression and military intervention.

The two party and state leaders recommended that the members of the two delegations examine during the visit ways and means of carrying into effect the understandings reached at top level on expanding and deepening Romanian-Angolan cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Eduardo dos Santos also exchanged opinions on current questions of the international life. Deep worry was expressed over the tense situation in the world, an outcome of the imperialist policy of force and dictate, of maintaining and expanding the spheres of influence, of intensifying the arms race, nuclear in particular.

Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that the guaranteeing of peace, the cessation of the arms race and the passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament first and foremost, are the major questions of our epoch. Developments in the geographical areas where Romania and Angola lie were thoroughly examined.

In that sequence of ideas Nicolae Ceausescu pointed to the particularly serious situation created in Europe following the deployment of US medium-range nuclear missiles in certain West-European countries, fact which made the Soviet Union adopt nuclear countermeasures. It was stressed that everything possible should be done to stop the emplacement of American missiles on the European Continent and the implementation of the USSR'S countermeasures, resume Soviet-American talks to the end of reaching an appropriate accord conducive to the elimination of all medium-range missiles, of all nuclear weapons from Europe.

Surveying the situation in Africa, the two presidents pointed to the importance of the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the African people, the intensification of the activity of the Organization of African Unity [OAU] have for the consolidation of the economic independence of those peoples, for the development of their cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Eduardo dos Santos declared for a peaceful, negotiated settlement of conflicts among African countries, in the spirit of the OAU resolutions which should lead to the deepening of the unity of the states on the continent, and provide best conditions for their economic and social progress.

As for the situation in austral Africa it was assessed that everything possible should be done for South Africa to observe the pledges assumed, withdraw all its troops from the south of Angola. The need was also stressed to abolish the racial and apartheid policy in South Africa, set up a democratic state which should ensure full equality of all inhabitants, no matter the colour of their skin, and their participation in the political and social life of their country.

The sides viewed as positive the understandings reached of late between certain states in austral Africa and South Africa, and laid stress on the need for them to be observed in order to contribute to ~~the~~ economic and social development of the peoples in the zone and to the consolidation of their gains on the path of building a new life. The sides expressed active support to the struggle waged by the Namibian people under the SWAPO leadership for independence and for the right to choose self-dependently the path of economic and social development.

At the same time the two presidents expressed full support to the peaceful, democratic unification of Korea. Nicolae Ceausescu highlighted that the deepening gaps between the rich countries and the poor ones and the growing economic crisis have turned into worse the state of the developing countries. The sides noted that the developing countires had to strengthen their collaboration and work more united in view of establishing a joint strategy for the negotiations with the advanced countries as well as in the struggle for enstatement of a new international economic order.

Talks proceed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere of mutual understanding and esteem.

## Talks Continue 7 April

AU071417 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1300 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- Official talks continued at the Palace of the State Council on Saturday, April 7, between RCP general secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Jose Eduardo Dos Santos, president of MPLA-Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

During the new round of talks, the two presidents continued their exchange of views on questions of mutual interest. The resolve was reasserted to further expand the mutually advantageous cooperation between Romania and Angola, through the ever better capitalization of the possibilities provided in this respect by the two countries' national economies. It was agreed that cooperation should expand in various economic domains, in the interest and to the benefit of the two countries and peoples, of their progress and welfare, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration worldwide.

The two party and state leaders emphasized Romania's and Angola's wish to further consolidate cooperation in the world arena, within the UN and the other international bodies, of the "Group of 77" and the Non-Aligned Movement, to make an active contribution, through joint efforts and actions, to the just, democratic resolution of the complex problems which confront mankind, to the promotion of peace, disarmament, security, understanding and collaboration, to the attainment of the ideals of freedom, independence, and progress of all the peoples, to the building of a better and more just world.

Visits Prahova County

AU071745 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1637 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- The chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour and president of the People's Republic of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the Angolan officials accompanying him on his visit to Romania left on Saturday afternoon for a trip to Prahova and Brasov Counties.

The distinguished Angolan guest was accompanied by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Lieutenant-General Constantin Popa, deputy chief of staff, and Marin Iliescu, Romania's ambassador in Luanda.

The first unit visited was "1 Mai" works in Ploiesti which is representative for the Romanian industry, turning out high-tech and high-quality oilfield equipment and outfit for mining, metallurgy, chemistry, and building material industry. The Angolan guests were highly appreciative of the achievement scored by the enterprise and inquired about the technical-functional parameters of some of the equipment it manufactures. They were also shown how the drilling rigs produced there operate. At the end of the visit to that unit the Angolan president signed the visitor's book.

The Angolan people's messengers left then for Brasov where they had an interview with representatives of the county RCP committee who informed them about the economic profile of the county.

Visits Brasov

AU081524 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1508 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/4/1984 -- In the morning of April 8, the chairman of the MPLA-Party of Labour and president of Angola, Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and the Angolan officials accompanying him paid visits to economic units and residential areas in Brasov County. The guests were accompanied by Ion Stoian, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and other Romanian officials. The first unit visited was the lorry manufacturing enterprise in Brasov municipality, one of the strongest industrial units of the county, which turns out a wide range of lorries for the home and foreign market. At the end of his visit to that industrial unit, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos signed the visitor's book and showed high appreciation for the achievements scored by the Brasov machine-building workers.

The Angolan people's messengers visited then the farming unit of Premjer as well as the famous tourist spot of Poiana Brasov, where the hosts gave a lunch in honour of the Angolan guests. The same day, in the afternoon, the Angolan president returned to Bucharest.

Dos Santos Departs

AU090902 Bucharest AGERPRES in French 0849 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 9/4/1984 -- Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos ended his official, friendly visit, which he paid to Romania as head of a party and state delegation, today, Monday.

The distinguished Angolan guest was seen off from Otopeni Airport by President Nicolae Ceausescu and by other Romanian officials. The plane carrying the Angolan President aboard took off at 11.15 (Bucharest time).

PREMIER DASCALESCU LEAVES FOR IRAQ 8 APRIL

AU081513 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1504 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 8/4/1984 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu left on Sunday afternoon for the Republic of Iraq where he is to pay an official visit upon the invitation of that country's government.

Arrives in Baghdad

AU081931 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived this evening in Baghdad on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

The Romanian prime minister is accompanied by Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the government and chairman of the Romanian side in the Joint Government Commission for Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation and Trade, and by other officials.

The Romanian delegation was welcomed at Baghdad Airport, where the arrival ceremony took place, by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government; Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, minister of foreign trade and chairman of the Iraqi side of the government commission, and by other officials. Mihail Diamandopol, ambassador of our country in Baghdad, was also present.

Iraqi Reportage

For Baghdad reportage on the visit to the Republic of Iraq by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu and accompanying delegation, see the Iraq section of the 9 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU071414 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1345 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/4/1984 -- The delegation of the National Defense University of the United States, who paid a visit to Romania, left Bucharest on Saturday, April 7. During their stay in Romania, the guests conducted talks at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defence, the "Stefan Gheorghiu" Academy, the Association of International Law and International Relations. They also visited the Central Military Museum, as well as industrial enterprises and tourist spots.

## EFFORTS TO IMPLEMENT CONGRESS DECISIONS EXAMINED

AU291300 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Mar 84 p 3

["Documents Adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum of 21-22 March 1984: 'On the Organizational and Political-Educational Activities Carried Out in 1983 by Party Bodies and Organizations To Implement the Decisions of the 12th Party Congress and National Conference'"]

[Text] In 1983 party bodies and organizations and the entire party and people made intensive efforts to implement the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the national conference, as well as the special programs established at the initiative and under the direct guidance of the party secretary general on developing energy and raw materials resources, improving the technical level and quality of production, doubling labor productivity within the next few years, increasing production for export, reducing imports, increasing agricultural production, and continuously raising the people's material and cultural living standard.

The speech delivered by the party secretary general to the party working people in Mangalia in 1983 was of great importance for continuously strengthening the organizational and political-educational capabilities of party bodies and organizations; the speech clearly outlined ways and means of actions to continuously raise the strength and resources of the party.

The party leadership's practice of permanently activating county party committees, the party secretary general's numerous working visits to counties, and Central Committee working meetings with basic aktivs in various areas of activity had a positive impact on improving the working style and methods of party bodies and organizations and enhancing their role on mobilizing and uniting the efforts of the Communists and all working people, regardless of nationality, to implement party-state decisions.

The analyses of the party Central Committee Secretariat of the working style and methods of various county party committees in leading and guiding the various sectors of activity were particularly important for instilling a renewing, revolutionary, and intransigent spirit in the work of party bodies and organizations. A considerable contribution was made to improving the political-organizational activities of party bodies and organizations by combined teams and collectives of the Central Committee who last year supervised 6 counties and assisted 28 others.

One practice that was expanded was to establish teams of Central Committee activists, cadres from ministries and central institutions, and specialists who helped county party committees improve work in certain sectors of activity, such as: increasing coal production; fulfilling the production of electrical power at coal-burning thermopower stations; improving labor organizations and production quality at certain metallurgical units; reducing consumption norms and improving product quality; carrying out the investment plan and projects due to be commissioned in 1983 and 1984; improving agricultural work in certain counties; and so forth.

Actions undertaken at central level and more careful supervision of county party bodies have contributed to improving the latter's working style and methods. In keeping with guidelines issued by the party leadership, county party committees have been more discerning in bringing priority socioeconomic issues to the discussion of plenums, office, and secretariat meetings, and have established organizational and political measures which contributed to enhancing exactingness and responsibility.

The party county committees carried out more intensive activities to instruct cadres, to distribute the tasks established by the party leadership, and to ensure that party decisions and the laws of the country are known and unswervingly implemented.

On the basis of the measures taken by the RCP Central Committee plenum of 1-2 June 1982, political-educational factors dealt more thoroughly with problems concerning the development of a socialist consciousness, the shaping of a new man, and the assertion of the socialist principles and of the moral values of our system; the political-ideological educational system, which encompassed over 10 million people, made a greater contribution to implementing economic tasks, disseminating the party policy, and expanding the ideological horizons of the communists and of other working people; and propaganda through ideological conferences and debates made a greater contribution to the political-ideological training of the cadres and activists and of the masses of party members.

Endeavors intensified to educate the masses in the revolutionary and patriotic spirit of socialist ethics and equality, and of the materialist-scientific concept of the world; party bodies and organizations focused their efforts in this respect on mobilizing the Communists and the other working people to optimally fulfill socio-economic tasks.

Due to the increased capability and strength of party bodies and organizations to unite all our people's efforts toward building a comprehensively developed socialist society, the national economy continued to develop at a steady rate last year despite the unfavorable influence of the world economic crisis.

In line with party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's view that the RCP is the vital core of our entire social system, the party bodies and organizations have consistently endeavored to improve supervision of enrollment of new party members and to ensure the numerical and qualitative strength of the party.

More exacting care was shown for the quality of the party ranks and for the moral-political and professional qualities of new party members, 145,260 working people were accepted into the party in the past year, -- 1,512 more than in 1982 -- particularly from among the best workers and peasants and the most progressive intellectuals.

In accordance with the guidelines established, special attention was given to granting party membership to people from the electrical power, coal, mining, oil, and machine-building industries and from transport, construction, state and cooperative agricultural enterprises, noncooperative villages, institutes of scientific research and technological engineering, higher education, and other areas. At the same time, priority was given to new party members in newly commissioned units, sections, sectors, and work places with relatively few party members among the working personnel. In 1983, out of the 145,000 working people accepted into the party 98,336, i.e. 67.7 percent, were workers and 22,857 (15.74 percent) peasants, which means that the tasks established under the Central Committee plenum decision of March 1983 were fulfilled.

The county, municipal, town, and communal committees also ensured the acceptance into the party of the most valuable intellectuals; thus, over 24,000 engineers, sub-engineers, and technicians employed in industry, agriculture, research, and design and economists, professors, other specialists, as well as a considerable number of students became party members.

The provisions of the RCP Central Committee plenum decision of March 1983 according to which at least 50 percent of all new party members should be women and 70 percent members of the Union of Communist Youth were implemented to the letter in all counties.

On 31 December 1983 the RCP had 3,370,343 members -- 108,218 more than at the end of 1982; thus, 21.59 percent of the adult population and 32.32 percent of employed people are members of the Communist Party. The consistent implementation of the provisions of the RCP Central Committee plenum decision of 1983 resulted in continuous improvements in the social structure of the party; 55.76 percent of party members are workers, 15.76 percent peasants, 20.63 percent intellectuals and clerks, and 7.85 percent are of other professions. Thus, the social structure of the party reflects the structure of our communist society and the role played in material production by workers and peasants -- the two basic classes -- and by intellectuals. The number of women in the party continued to increase, totaling 31.61 percent as compared to 30.59 percent at the end of 1982. The RCP organizational structure encompasses 40 county organizations and the Bucharest municipal organization, 55 municipal organizations, 188 town organizations, 2,705 communal organizations, 7,659 party organizations led by committees, and 69,792 basic organizations in enterprises, agricultural units, institutions, sections, sectors, and shifts. Strongly represented in all the sectors of social life -- particularly in the sphere of material production, where over 75 percent of all communists are employed -- the RCP and its organizations resolutely work to unite the efforts of the collectives of working people to optimally implement party decisions and the country's laws, and the party appropriately fulfills its historic mission as leader of the entire nation along the path of socialism and communism.

The above data demonstrate that we have a strong party and organizationally and politically sound organizations and that we have all the requirements for implementing the party program and the decisions of the 12th congress and of the national conference.

Working in the spirit of the party leadership's guidelines, the county party committees have assisted the basic organizations to better prepare and organize general party meetings and particularly to increase their efficiency and their educational functions. Due to the aid received, the great majority of general meetings of basic organizations debated and solved the key problems facing the respective collectives of working people.

One of the outcomes of endeavors to enhance the role of the general meetings of basic organizations are the measures taken to ensure that analyses and debates take place in a more pronounced critical and self-critical spirit designed to pinpoint shortcomings and failings and to identify the best means of strengthening order and discipline and continuously improving political and organizational activities.

It may be said that the local party bodies have operated more efficiently and that the principles of collective leadership, personal responsibility, and party discipline have been more strictly observed, a fact which materialized in local bodies better fulfilling their statutory responsibilities.

Substantial improvements occurred last year in the party bodies' work with the aktiv, which currently numbers 600,000 communists. The aktiv was involved in a wide variety of supervisory activities, studies, and debates on problems concerning the fulfillment of plan tasks which permitted identification of the causes of various failings and shortcomings and implementation of measures to improve the implementation of the objectives established by the party leadership.

Certain positive results were obtained in the party bodies' political leadership of mass and civic organizations. Due to more careful guidance, the agendas of plenums and bureau and secretariat meetings of county, municipal, and town party committees, the uniform control plans of these bodies and the responsibilities of branch combined teams and supervision collectives all began featuring more regularly analyses of the activities of mass and civic organizations and of the Communists who were entrusted with various responsibilities by their leadership bodies.

view of the shortcomings and failings noted in organizational and political-educational activities and of the need to improve the working style and methods of party bodies and organizations, the plenum established the following measures:

-- County committees will take further efficient political and organizational measures to enhance the leading political role of party bodies and organizations and their capability to mobilize the working people to optimally fulfill the plan for 1984 and the entire 5-year plan, and will effectively help -- through their most competent cadres -- the party organizations in units that are behind in the fulfillment of the itemized production plan, exports, investments, and efficiency indexes.

-- County party committees will pay special attention to strengthening the capabilities and influence of party organizations in enterprises in the areas of energy and raw materials, and will take energetic steps to ensure the unswerving implementation of plan provisions and the recouping of all arrears.

-- Together with centrals and ministries, party county committees will persistently strive to optimally fulfill export tasks, to diversify and improve product performance, and to increase their economic efficiency and competitiveness in foreign markets.

-- Party organizations and working people's councils will establish a strict system of supervision of the implementation of programs on increasing labor productivity, enhancing the degree of utilization of raw materials, recovering, reconditioning, and reutilizing materials, subassemblies and spare parts, raising the technical level and quality of products, manufacturing new products, and introducing and expanding modern technologies.

In order to ensure the complete implementation of investment plans and to commission the capacities envisaged in the plan, the county party committees will ensure that the system of contractorship for construction assembly projects indeed leads to radical work improvements, that execution and assembly schedules are observed, that projects are commissioned on schedule, that the planned parameters are attained, and that all operations are carried out efficiently and with high quality.

-- The county committees and party bodies and organizations will pay special attention to ensuring that all working people in the agricultural sector fulfill the provisions of the national program adopted by the RCP Central Committee plenum of June 1983, by increasing the productive potential of the land and cultivating it uniformly and more efficiently; for that purpose, great stress will be placed on improving the working style and methods of all party bodies and organizations in villages and of agricultural bodies of collective leadership, with a view to instilling a greater sense of responsibility and greater order and discipline in all agricultural units and sectors.

-- Party bodies and organizations will take resolute measures to increase the contribution of political and organizational work in ensuring the optimal operation of the economic-financial mechanism; they will systematically initiate actions to disseminate and to ensure thorough understanding of the major workings of the new mechanism and of the principles of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration so as to strengthen the cadres' sense of responsibility at all production stages and in the discharge of their duties.

-- The party bodies and organizations will resolutely ensure that the party aktiv, all cadres, the broad masses of communists, and all working people are thoroughly familiar with party decisions, with the laws, and with the provisions of special programs, and will carry out extensive and varied political and organizational actions designed to ensure their implementation in all socioeconomic units.

-- The county party committees will give greater attention to improving the working style and methods of all party bodies and organizations; stress will be placed on improving planning, judiciously distributing manpower, and enhancing the efficiency of party supervision in all social spheres by extending this supervision to all party, mass, and civic organizations, county bodies and institutions, enterprises, and building sites.

-- Every month the secretariats of county party committees will hear reports on the stage of fulfillment and measures required to fulfill the tasks established under party decisions and under the law; members of party organizations, activists, and other managerial cadres will systematically report on how they are fulfilling their duties; instruction activities will be substantially improved with a view to broadly disseminating party-state documents and the country's laws and establishing the best measures for implementing them.

-- The county party committees will consistently work to substantially improve organizational and political-educational activities in villages, particularly in state agricultural enterprises, agricultural machinery stations, and agricultural production cooperatives; they will take specific measures to raise the role of party organizations in the above units, to enhance their political and organizational influence among all agricultural workers, and to strengthen the responsibility of agricultural cadres for unswervingly implementing the objectives of the new agrarian revolution and all their tasks.

-- Party bodies and organizations will further pay special attention to granting party membership to the best workers, peasants, and intellectuals who strive to optimally fulfill their tasks; the proportion of 55-65 percent workers and 15-25 percent peasants among new party members will be further pursued; at least 50 percent of new party members should be women, and at least 70 percent members of the Union of Communist Youth; in university centers, 10-12 percent of all students in each institute and faculty should be party members.

-- The secretariats of county, municipal, and town party committees will analyze every quarter the activities carried out in connection with new party memberships and with the revolutionary, patriotic, and civic education of the communists, young people, and other working people, and will establish measures to enforce the party statute criteria and the decisions and instructions of the party Central Committee.

-- The county, municipal, and town party committees will take steps to enhance the efficiency of the general meetings of basic organizations and their educational role, and will ensure that the meetings debate and solve the key economic, political, and social problems of their units, with the broad and active participation of all the communists.

-- The party bodies and organizations will further improve and intensify political-ideological and cultural-educational actions with a view to mobilizing the working people to fulfill economic and civic tasks, and to educating them in a revolutionary and patriotic spirit and in the spirit of socialist ethics and equity and of the materialist-scientific concept of the world and of society.

-- The party bodies and organizations must further intensify the leadership and guidance they provide to trade union, youth, and women's organizations, and must take specific measures to increase their contribution to implementing the party decisions and to mobilizing all working collectives to fulfill the tasks devolving from the national socioeconomic development plan.

-- The Central Committee sections, party activists, and activists of county, municipal, and town mass and civic organizations will act unswervingly, resolutely, and with revolutionary passion -- following the example of party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's innovative, dynamic, and exacting working style -- to raise the quality of organizational and political work and to continuously consolidate the party's leading role in all socioeconomic areas.

CADRES POLICY REVIEWED IN PLENUM DOCUMENT

AU291305 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Mar 84 p 4

["Document 'On the Activity Carried Out in 1983 by the Party, State, and Mass Organizations To Implement the Party's Cadres Policy' Adopted by the RCP Central Committee Plenum on 21-22 March 1984"]

[Text] In 1983 the party, state, and mass organizations showed increased concern -- under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general -- over selecting, training, and promoting in various fields of the party, state, economic, and social activities cadres with high political, professional, and cultural qualifications able to implement the 12th party congress decisions and those of the party national conference and the priority programs aimed at developing the branches and sectors of the national economy.

Acting to implement the party decisions, to apply the country's laws, and to carry out the recommendations and guidelines formulated by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, especially during the meeting on organizational and educational-political questions in Mangalia, The RCP Central Committee Commission for Cadres Problems, party and state bodies, and mass and civic organizations intensified their concern with improving the selection, training, and promoting of cadres, updating the uniform long-term plans, increasing the number and improving the quality of reserve cadres, and increasing the number of women in leading positions. New measures were initiated to improve the political and professional training and education in a revolutionary spirit of all cadres; and exactingness toward their work and conduct and toward the manner in which they fulfill the tasks entrusted to them increased.

On the basis of the decision of the Political Executive Committee and the RCP Central Committee, an analysis of the activity and competence of cadres in certain ministries, central institutions, and foreign trade enterprises continued in 1983; This was also done in the case of personnel in industrial centrals. As a result of an exacting verification and of becoming better acquainted with the activity and conduct of cadres in those sectors of activity, measures were established to improve the selection and promotion of cadres and to strengthen the discipline and responsibility with which they fulfill their tasks. At the same time, upon the recommendation of the party leadership, collectives of activists were organized, led by secretaries of the RCP Central Committee who, together with the county party bodies, examined the activity and conduct and competence of the chairmen of the uniform agroindustrial state and cooperative councils, a fact that led to a better selection of cadres and to increased efficiency in their work.

In implementing the party's cadres policy, particular attention was paid to promoting to leading positions cadres coming from the ranks of the workers, foremen, and technicians. One can state that our party apparatus, the trade union organizations, and the Union of Communist Youth [UCY] show an appropriate composition of workers which has improved with each passing year. Thus, the share of workers cadres in the overall party apparatus increased from 76 percent, which it totaled at the 12th party congress, to 80 percent in 1983, while in the trade union apparatus the share of cadres coming from the ranks of the workers, foremen, and technicians amounts to 91 percent and that in the Union of Communist Youth to 80 percent.

On the basis of the program adopted last year by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, the county party committees and the leaderships of mass organizations, ministries, and central institutions established tangible tasks to identify, select, train, and promote to positions of responsibility a greater number of women. Thus, the share of women in the overall party apparatus increased from 17.3 percent in 1982 to 20.4 percent in 1983 and in the apparatus of the county party committees from 12.6 percent to 16.8 percent. The share of women in the total manpower pool, amounts to almost 40 percent.

At the same time, the party bodies and organizations continued to concern themselves with promoting to leadership positions the best cadres from among the nationalities living side by side. In localities in which, beside Romanians, there live and work working people of a different nationality, the composition of cadres was ensured in conformity with an appropriate structure of the nationalities.

Positive results have also been achieved in preserving an appropriate proportion between the number of older cadres with a longstanding experience of work and younger ones.

The fact was stressed that in the overall activity of political-ideological cadres training emphasis was placed on implementing the decisions of the 12th party congress and national conference and applying the ideas and guidelines of great scientific-revolutionary value included in the works of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, and the recommendations made at the Mangalia working meeting, and emphasis was placed on being familiar with the levers and methods of implementing the targets and tasks set forth by the party.

Of the tool of party activists, more than 96 percent have graduated from or are attending various political courses and schools. The same is true for the trade union and UCY apparatus.

Measures have been adopted to improve the selection of attendees at the Stefan Gheorghiu Academy and at the intercounty party schools by increasing exactingness toward political-moral qualities, and the activity and conduct of attendances. At the same time, curricula have been revised and improved in order to improve their political-ideological value and to increase their contribution to ensuring a better training for cadres and in a revolutionary spirit.

In keeping with the development of the material-technical basis of the national economy, the necessary manpower in all sectors of activity was generally ensured in 1983, with almost 350,000 workers, foremen, technicians, and cadres with higher qualifications being trained and employed, so that by the end of last year the number of working personnel amounted to 7.6 million.

We can state that due to the measures and actions taken, the number of leading cadres and executives has been ensured in all fields of activity; at this point, our party has a great number of cadres available coming from the ranks of the workers, the peasantry, and intellectuals; they have a good political, ideological, and professional training and are working with enthusiasm and communist responsibility to unswervingly implement the tasks entrusted to them in their work sectors.

Despite the positive results achieved in general, the plenum assessed that in the work of selecting, training, and promoting cadres carried out by the party bodies, by mass organizations, and the leadership of ministries and central institutions, there are still shortcomings which have a negative influence on the proper fulfillment of certain important targets envisaged in the plans and programs dealing with the country's socio-economic development.

Many of the drawbacks in the party activity and in the economic and social field are due to a lack of responsibility in the work and conduct of certain cadres, due to violations of laws and decisions, and to endeavors to explain the nonfulfillment of tasks by all sorts of reasons, and due to red tape and a tendency toward a lessened revolutionary spirit. Certain cadres in the party and state apparatus, in the leadership of economic units have shown signs of superficiality in their work, insufficient initiative and perseverance, laxness in thought and action, and signs of being satisfied to notify higher bodies of certain difficulties; they make formal pledges and make no efforts to seek solutions and improve work, and to fulfill their tasks in the sectors of their responsibility.

Owing to a lack of exactingness, certain county party committees, ministries, and central institutions proposed for promotion cadres who did not completely meet the established criteria, were not sufficiently known in the actual activity, a fact that led to their rejection or to their replacement shortly after they had been appointed to a certain position. Such things happen because there is still a tendency -- particularly in certain ministries and industrial centrals -- toward selecting and promoting cadres who are known relatively -- from an office, from files, or various meetings, and from the manner in which they talk and make pledges. Control work and analyses carried out last year showed that the apparatus of certain county party committees, ministries, industrial centrals, people's councils, trade unions, and county cooperative unions still have inappropriate cadres who were unable to cope with their tasks, were poorly trained, and who committed violations and infringements.

The party bodies and organizations have not carried out systematic control over the cadres' activity, particularly after their promotion, in order to help them in time, to educate them in the spirit of party discipline, of respect for the principles and norms of the Communists' work and life, and in the spirit of socialist ethics and equity. Certain cadres are not requested to report to the party on their activity, they are not made responsible for their failing in their work, and are not punished when needed. In certain cases assessments are made very easily and certain cadres are given maximal assessments although they show a lack of concern with perfecting their professional and political training, and although they do not appropriately fulfill their tasks and so forth. Such phenomena, which show a lessening of exactingness and of the spirit of criticism, have led to an attitude of complacency, to a lack of responsibility in the work and conduct of certain cadres.

The promotion of cadres who do not meet all established criteria is also due to the defective and formal manner in which cadres reserves are set up and trained, cadres reserves which in certain county party committees, ministries, and central institutions are limited from a numerical viewpoint and are inappropriate from a qualitative viewpoint.

At the same time, in certain places reserve cadres are not carrying out any concrete work, they are not attracted to certain activities and are not trained in a differentiated manner in conformity with the field to which they are to be promoted. Such shortcomings resulted in the share of cadres stemming from the workers ranks in the party apparatus and in other fields not being everywhere at an appropriate level.

Certain party bodies and ministry leaderships are slow in taking action to implement the program provisions adopted by the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee regarding the promotion of women; they have not effectively and determinedly taken tangible measures to select, train, and appoint a greater number of women to leadership positions.

Many failings are noted in the promotion of cadres to various leadership positions in communes. The county party committees and the county people's councils have promoted to such positions as secretaries of the communal party committees, mayors, and deputy secretaries of the communal party committees, mayors, and deputy secretaries and vice chairman of the executive bureaus of the communal people's councils a number of cadres with a poor political and professional training who did not endeavor to finish their studies and to improve their knowledge.

The plenum assessed that many of the failings in the cadres field control could have been prevented and eliminated if a more exacting control had been carried out, and if the problems regarding the selection, training, and promotion of personnel had been of greater concern to all party bodies and organizations, to the collective leaderships in ministries and central institutions, and if they had not been left, as has been the case in certain places, only for the cadres sectors and the personnel departments to deal with.

Taking into consideration the shortcomings that have manifested themselves and the need to constantly perfect the work carried out by party, state, and mass organizations in the field of cadres policy, the RCP Central Committee plenum adopted the following measures:

1 -- The party bodies and organizations shall intensify their concern with qualitatively improving their activity to more exactingly and firmly implement the party decisions, the country's laws, and the recommendations made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general, regarding the selection, training, and promotion of cadres to secure all fields of activity with professionally well-trained cadres, cadres with a broad political-ideological horizon, with a high sense of duty, and characterized by a revolutionary spirit and an irreproachable ethic and moral conduct.

2 -- The leaderships of mass and civic organizations -- trade unions, the UCY, and womens' organizations -- shall improve their activity in the field of cadres policy by ensuring the promotion to positions of responsibility the best working people, capable of fulfilling the tasks devolving upon them under the party program in step with the current requirements; cadres who will also constitute a constant and viable cadres reserve for the party and state bodies and apparatus.

3 -- The county party committees shall continue to act to increase the share of workers, foremen, and technicians in the total of party activists and of activists in mass organizations. Along the same line, more responsible actions must be taken by the leadership bodies in the press, radio-television, people's councils, ministries, and the other central institutions.

4 -- The party bodies and organizations shall intensify their control and guidance in the field of cadres policy; they shall increase their exactingness toward the activity and conduct of cadres and toward the manner in which they concern themselves with improving their political and professional training. All cases of overstepping party decisions, the country's laws, and the code of socialist ethics and equity must be discussed, and must have an educative purpose, as appropriate, within the working collective, in party and trade union meetings, and in meetings of the UCY. Those who distort the appreciation and qualification given to subordinated cadres shall be brought to account with greater exactingness. More energetic action shall be taken within all forms of educational political work to educate cadres in a revolutionary spirit and to develop and instill in them political and moral traits characteristic of communities.

5 -- To fulfill regional tasks under favorable conditions, it is necessary for the deputy secretaries of the communal party committees, for the vice chairman of the executive bureaus, and the secretaries of the communal people's councils to graduate from an industrial, administrative, economic or agrarian lyceum, and from a party school. In this respect, the county committees, together with the intercounty party schools, shall work out a concrete program that will ensure, within a period of 3-5 years, the training of such cadres in communes.

6 -- The county party committees and mass organizations, the leaderships in ministries, and central institutions shall intensify their concerns with implementing -- in general lines up to the 13th party congress -- the provisions of the program on promoting women in the party and state bodies and apparatus.

7 -- The county party bureaus shall take measures to reexamine and renew the cadres reserve, in view of the party elections that are to take place this year and to ensure that those Communists elected to eligible positions will completely meet the criteria established by party decisions.

8 -- The Ministry of Education and Instruction, in cooperation with the economic ministries, shall establish the annual plans for educating and training the labor force and shall finalize the schooling and university network in keeping with the requirements of socioeconomic development, and with the production capacities that will be put into operation. The educational establishments and the UCY organizations shall carry out school and professional guidance in keeping with the number and structure of the necessary labor force.

9 -- The cadres section of the RCP Central Committee shall take more determined action to carry out a qualitatively better control and guidance in cadres sectors at county party committees, in the education-personnel departments in ministries and central institutions in order to constantly improve the selection, training, and promotion of cadres.

10 -- The RCP Central Committee sections shall carry out an exacting control over the manner in which the party bodies, the mass organizations, the ministries, and central institutions are applying the party decisions and the country's laws in the field of the cadres policy, and they shall act -- each one in its own field -- to form a powerful cadre resource, and shall constantly support the activity of selecting and training cadres in a differentiated manner by combating more energetically the shortcomings and failings noted.

SIMULATED NUCLEAR ATTACK MAY END USSR MANEUVERS

AU061846 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Judging by all indications, the Soviet naval maneuvers, which have already lasted 1 week, may end tomorrow by a simulated nuclear attack, such as was carried out during earlier similar maneuvers.

Beginning almost at the same time are the maneuvers of the U.S. strategic naval forces called "Global Shield-84." The Pentagon announced that 150,000 men are participating in these maneuvers and that two intercontinental missiles without any warheads will be launched from the Vandenberg base in California during the maneuvers.

Neither side has given any detailed information about the two maneuvers for the time being.

SPILJAK PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ALGERIA

Interviewed Prior to Visit

LD062111 Belgrade Tanjug in English 0900 GMT 6 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- Peaceful coexistence is the only way of preserving peace and creating conditions for a just and lasting settlement of many problems facing the international community, President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak has told the Algerian news agency APS prior to his official visit to Algeria.

The most important in Spiljak's opinion is to revive detente, i.e. to invest new efforts, especially on the part of the nonaligned countries, towards creating conditions for the preservation of peace, the strengthening of world security, and the development of equality-based poltical and economic relations.

The cause of anxiety is that the existing crises are not being solved while new focuses are being created, said Spiljak adding that the current Near East and Mideast conflicts threaten to seriously escalate.

"Lasting and just peace and stability can only be achieved on the basis of respect for the legitimate and inalienable rights of the peoples of this region who should decide on their fate independently, without foreign interference. We have in mind, primarily, the just struggle of the Palestinian people, but also the absurd Iraqi-Iranian war which daily takes a heavy toll in human lives and causes enormous physical destruction," said President Spiljak.

Referring to the forthcoming visit to Algeria, Spiljak said he attaches great importance to talks with President Bendjedid and his closest aides. Yugoslav-Algerian friendship has deep historical roots dating back to the beginning of the Algerian revolution which Yugoslavia wholeheartedly supported and aided, Spiljak said.

"We are confident that this visit will contribute to the further strengthening of traditional friendship between our two nonaligned and independent countries, and provide a fresh stimulus to the development and promotion of cooperation in all fields," said the president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia in the interview to the Algerian news agency APS.

Departs 7 April

LD071039 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0640 GMT 7 Apr 84

Belgrade, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- MIka Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning on an official and friendly visit to Algeria at the invitation of President Chadli Bendjedid.

Mika Spiljak was accompanied by Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Zivojin Jazic, foreign-political adviser to the president of the SFRY Presidency; and other officials.

Mika Spiljak was seen off at Belgrade airport with the usual military honors. Present at the airport were Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Aslan Fazlija, president of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber; Mijat Sukovic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense; Muhamed Berberovic, general secretary of the SFRY Presidency; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Bogdan Bogdanovic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly; and other officials.

Welcomed by Bendjedid

LD071203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1038 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today on a 3-day official and friendly visit to Algeria and was met with a cordial and warm welcome. President Spiljak was met and welcomed by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and the leading state and political officials of the country. Also present were Faik Dizdarevic, Yugoslav ambassador to Algeria, with the embassy staff, representatives of our citizens working in Algeria, and members of the diplomatic corps in this country.

In a statement to the press, Mika Spiljak expressed satisfaction at being able to visit this friendly and nonaligned country, with which Yugoslavia maintains traditionally good and friendly relations. "We are sure," he said, "that this visit and the talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and his close associates will make a new contribution to the promotion of our relations and all-round cooperation, which are successfully developing in all areas."

The first Yugoslav-Algerian talks will begin this afternoon with a meeting in private between Spiljak and Bendjedid.

Makes Arrival Statement

LD071427 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1135 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Algiers, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived today at the head of a Yugoslav state delegation on an official and friendly 3-day visit to Algeria and was met with a warm and cordial welcome and the highest state honors.

In the VIP lounge at the airport, Mika Spiljak made the following statement:

"I am very pleased at having this exceptional opportunity to visit friendly and non-aligned Algeria with which Yugoslavia has traditionally friendly and very close relations. I would also like, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to convey the cordial greetings and best wishes of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia to the friendly people of Algeria and their leadership.

"We are sure that this visit and the talks with President Chadli Bendjedid and his closest associates will make a new contribution to the promotion of our relations and to the all-round cooperation successfully developing in all areas. This visit also gives us the opportunity to acquaint ourselves better with the achievements of the socioeconomic development of Algeria and with the great efforts that the people and the leadership [word indistinct] are making to more rapidly develop and strengthen the material bases and prosperity of Algerian society. We have high regard for Algeria's specific path of development and its wealth of experience that can be important and useful for other developing countries.

"We are greatly concerned at the present development of the international situation due to the worsening of relations, the increase in the arms race, and the numerous unresolved problems in international economic and political relations. The present political juncture demands more frequent consultations and greater involvement on the part of the Nonaligned Movement, as an independent nonbloc factor to overcome the crisis in international relations.

"We are looking forward to fruitful talks and an extensive exchange of views with your leaderhsip on these issues, on which Yugoslavia and Algeria have close or identical points of view. We particularly have in mind the situation in Africa and the efforts of the OAU to resolve the acute problems to which Yugoslavia gives its full support, the Near East crisis which cannot be justly resolved without the realization of the national rights of the Palestinian people, the dangerous situation in the Middle East, particularly the Iran-Iraq war, and the centers of crisis in other regions which pose a threat to peace and security. We are sure that Yugoslavia and Aleria can make a constructive contribution to overcoming these situations. Yugoslavia's international activity is oriented toward this," the president of the SFRY Presidency stressed, expressing once again his most sincere appreciation for the warm welcome and hospitality.

Official talks between President of the SFRY Presidency Spiljak and President Bendjedid begin this afternoon with a private meeting. later they will be joined by the members of the two delegations. President Bendjedid has arranged a formal reception in honor of Mika Spiljak and the members of the Yugoslav delegation at the People's Palace this evening.

## Talks With Bendjedid

LD072305 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2104 GMT 7 Apr 84

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, Apr 7 (TANJUG) -- At the Yugolsav-Algerian talks this afternoon, close proximity of views on international questions was displayed, and the two countries' firm readiness was expressed as to the developing and diversifying of their economic and [words indistinct] in all the domains of mutual concern.

The exchange of views at the Algerian presidential palace began with a lengthy tete-a-tete meeting between President of the Yugoslavia Presidency Mika Spiljak and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, who, in the absence of their aides, conferred for about one hour and half predominantly about international questions, as was learnt. The talks then resumed in the presence of delegations which included Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Lazar Mojsov, government member Zivorad Kovacevic, and other personages, and, on the Algerian side, the ministers of foreign affairs, trade, and water utilization resources, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, Abdelaziz Khellef, and Mohamed Rouwayghi, respectively, and Algerian Ambassador to Yugoslavia Ben Sid.

At the beginning of plenary talks, President Bendjedid as was learnt, expressed satisfaction over Mika Spiljak's visit and over the development of relations between the two countries. Algeria will never forget, said he, that Yugoslavia, headed by Tito, has been together with The Algerian people since the very beginning of its liberation.

It was pointed out that Yugoslavia and Algeria maintain universal cooperation which is developing along several lines: the inter-government cooperation, cooperation between the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Algerian FLN, and cooperation between the two countries' trade unions and other massive sociopolitical organizations.

Economic cooperation, it was said, has advanced appreciably in the past few years, but a fair space still remains for its further enriching and expanding. Yugoslavia and Algeria, it was noted, are ready to further this cooperation irrespective of certain economic difficulties with which the two countries are confronted.

Bendjedid Hosts Reception

LD072331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2200 GMT 7 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, 7 Apr (TANJUG) -- Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid gave a former (?dinner) in the Palais des Nations tonight in honor of the president of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, who today had arrived for an official and friendly visit to Algeria. The reception was attended by all top Algerian leaders, Politburo and government members, the diplomatic corps accredited in Algiers, and several other guests.

Spiljak Meets Polisario Leader

LD090958 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 9 Apr 84

[Text] Algiers, April 9 (TANJUG) -- President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Mika Spiljak currently visiting Algeria received here last night (Sunday) Polisario Executive Committee member Bachir Mustafa Sayed who informed him on the latest developments concerning Western Sahara.

Spiljak acquainted the Polisario official with Yugoslavia's stand on the right of the Saharan people to self-determination and said that Yugoslavia supports the settling of this problem in accordance with the resolution of the 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity held last year in Addis Ababa. The Yugoslav delegation today ends official visit to Algeria.

Mojsov Talks With Ibrahimi

AU090740 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 8 Apr 84

[Nadja Pasic report from Algiers]

[Text] During several hours of talks, our Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov and Algerian Foreign Minister Taleb Ibrahimi have exchanged views on all international problems, and it was learned that on this occasion same or similar views were expressed regarding hotbeds of crises and other unsolved problems of the modern world. The need for more intensive cooperation and activities on the part of the nonaligned countries was expressed by both sides.

At the same time, Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, had talks with Minister of Commerce Kheleff and a number of Algerian ministers in several economic departments.

It was a joint assessment that Yugoslav-Algerian cooperation in the economic field has been intensified in the past few years, although it began to run out of steam in the past 2 years chiefly because of the economic problems which both countries are encountering in their development.

The ministers supported the talks on industrial cooperation which are under way between the Yugoslav work organizations -- Energoinvest, Torpedo, Gorenje, the steelworks and rolling mills, Naftagas, the Nis Electronics Industry, Prva Petoletka, and others -- and Algerian enterprises. During their talks, the ministers also agreed on the need to conclude a convention on social insurance between the two countries and on the need to provide for the validity of degrees and the abolition of double taxation.

### Algerian Reportage

For Algerian coverage of President Mika Spiljak's visit to Algeria, including reports on his arrival, an interview with APS on African issues, his meetings with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid, and with Polisario Executive Committee member Bachir Mustafa Sayed, see the 9 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## CONGRATULATIONS CABLES ON HUNGARIAN NATIONAL DAY

### Spiljak Greets Losonczi

AU061408 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic, Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent a telegram on behalf of the SFRY Presidency to Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of this neighboring country.

### Planinc Greets Lazar

AU061245 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Apr 84 p 7

[Text] Belgrade -- On the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent a telegram to Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, with cordial congratulations and sincere wishes for progress of the friendly Hungarian people.

## PAST, FUTURE TRADE WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA REVIEWED

AU061627 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 29 Mar 84 p 5

[Excerpt] The value of mutual deliveries between the SFRY and the CSSR reached $1.7 billion last year. Yugoslav exports to Czechoslovakia amounted to about $660 million and our purchases in that country a little more than $700 million.

At the same time, Yugoslavia has earned an additional $200 million from construction, tourist, and transportation services. It has paid about $100 million for Czechoslovak services, mostly in transit transportation. From this socialist country, Yugoslavia mostly purchases chemical raw materials, nonmetallic minerals, iron and steel industry products, mining and electrical equipment, machine building industry products, and coking coal.

Our deliveries to Czechoslovakia consist mostly of agricultural and food products, agricultural and other machines, some producer goods, telephone exchanges, consumer goods, and other items. The trade protocol for this year which has already been signed envisages a similar structure of mutual deliveries of commodities and services, including our deliveries of ships as well. The total value of trade should be balanced and reach $2,021,000,000.

In the future contacts of the two partners, special attention will be attached to the further development of long-term cooperation, specialization, and business-technical cooperation. This kind of cooperation is being carried out at the moment within about 40 contracts whose value nears $70 million. Most of them are in the sphere of the production of household appliances, and machine and other various tools, as well as in the sphere of the heavy machine building and manufacturing industries.

FINANCE SECRETARY DISCUSSES SUPPORT WITH OECD

LD062112 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1119 GMT 6 Apr 84

[Text] Belgrade, April 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Finance Secretary Vlado Klemencic conferred today, Friday, with diplomatic representatives of member-countries of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Belgrade on the implementation of Yugoslavia's Long-Term Economic Stabilization Programme and international financial support to Yugoslavia in 1984. The OECD rallies the Western industrialized countries. Under a special agreement, Yugoslavia cooperates in some OECD activities.

EEC ECONOMIC COMMITTEE TALKS WITH BUSINESSMEN

LD051630 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 3 Apr 84 p 4

[Excerpts] (TANJUG) -- "If you want to increase your trade with the EEC member-countries, it is indispensable that you better acquaint yourselves with their systems and trading customs, and you must also respect the agreed time limits, price, and quality." "The quality of Yugoslav young beef is well-known and acknowledged in the world, but nevertheless we have great difficulties in selling it to the EEC markets."

These remarks are only a small illustration of openness of yesterday's talks at the Yugoslav Economic Chamber between members of a delegation of the EEC Economic-Social Committee and Yugoslav businessmen. The committee is an auxiliary consultative organ of the EEC Commission and the Council of Foreign Ministers, which is required to express its view before decisions are adopted. During its stay in Yugoslavia from 1-6 April, the delegation will acquaint itself with the economic and social situation in our country on the eve of the coming talks about a new trade and financial agreement with the EEC.

Last year, as Anton Stipanic, member of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Economic Chamber, stressed in an introductory speech, the overall commodity exchange with the EEC member-countries increased by 2.9 percent compared with the preceding year, but this is insufficient change in the unfavorable structural relations in mutual trade that have lasted for years. In the overall imports and exports, the greatest volume of trade continues to be in chemical products, machines, and transport equipment (where most deficit in the trade with EEC is formed), while the exports of agricultural products continue to be low. The high import protection systems in the EEC Common Agricultural policy, Stipanic said, continue to restrict exports of agricultural products.

At the meeting there was much talk about the well-known problems connected with the export of young beef to the EEC market, whose representatives recalled the difficulties of farmers of these countries, which face great market surpluses.

Nonetheless, it was said, it is necessary to make efforts and to enable Yugoslavia to export the planned quantities of this meat, although the opportunity was not missed to say that the Yugoslav exporters had not taken advantage of certain approved contingents. Problems in cooperation in the field of transportation, the opportunities of our tourist trade, ("Tourism is not restricted by quotas"), and other economic problems were also discussed.

IMF-REQUIRED AUSTERITY MOVES TO BEGIN EARLY MAY

LD051536 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 5 Apr 84

[By Dusan Reljic]

[Text] Belgrade, April 5 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav Government is about to terminate work on a package of measures designed to life the burden of staggering financial obligations off the economy's shoulders, stimulate the operation of market laws, boost exports, improve the quality of merchandise and thus accelerate the implementation of the long-term economic stabilisation programme.

The government has announced for early May proposal of new laws on prices, the financing of federal commodity reserves and a unified system of monetary operations by the republican and provincial national banks, and an amended law on foreign commodity credits and other regulations -- some 60 economic policy measures in all. The government will seek primarily to strengthen the internal liquidity of enterprises and banks, stimulate tighter selectivity in awarding investment credits and shift the weight in taxation to give the economy more breathing space. Government officials say that by year's end the economy should have been disburdened of five per cent of its obligations towards the treasury basket in order to ease the effects of raising interest rates slightly above the rate of inflation.

Among the most sensitive measures in preparation is the decision of liberalised prices. At the end of December last year prices were frozen for a maximum of six months. In its letter of intent to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) last month Yugoslavia pledged, among other things, to ease the brake on at least 55 per cent of all prices. Price liberalisation, introduction of real interest rates, formation of an internal foreign-exchange market and other measures were the precondition for the new agreement between Yugoslavia and the IMF.

The 3.5-billion-dollar financial arrangement between the IMF, the governments of fifteen western countries and Kuwait and some 600 commercial banks on one hand and Yugoslavia on the other is to be used to reschedule Yugoslav external debts, provide new commodity credits for export-biased production and beef up the country's foreign-exchange reserves. The new measures are also aimed at cutting back excessive spending which, despite the economic crisis, remains buoyant. Unprofitable enterprises threatened with shut-downs will be among those who will feel the pinch but the squeeze will also apply to expenditure on sport, culture and other social activities. The government has therefore been thoroughly discussing the new measures with the Federal Assembly, the party, the trade unions and other socio-political organisations, seeking their suggestions and support.

The Chamber of the Economy, which has participated in the formulation of these measures, argues that they ought to be even more radical. Businessmen have criticised the delay in adopting them and warned that total liberalisation might cause a 100-per-cent surge in prices. They contend that these measures, essential as they are, should nevertheless be reconsidered so as to enable them more directly to reflect the economy's interest in stimulating market laws, reducing state interventions and further cementing the domesti market.